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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE

Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,634.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.		Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-30 P. M. 1909.					
6th	Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
13th	"	ARCADIA	6603	......	...
20th	"	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th	"	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
6th	Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621	......	...
13th	"	EGYPT	7912	......	...
20th	"	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th	"	ARABIA	7903	......	...
* 31st	"	"BRITANNIA"	6525	......	..
3rd	Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	......	...
10th	"	PERSIA	7951	......	...
17th	"	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th	"	MOREA	11000	......	...
1st	May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
8th	"	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
15th	"	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd	"	EGYPT	7912	......	...

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A. M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER!
At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

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Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.:

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain	To sail on
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb. 1909
* SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7,588	B. Cobel	24th Feb. 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

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Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are [illegible] to by an expert.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about	Route—via.
LHASA	2,171	Mon 1st Feb.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
DUMRA	1,695	Thur 4th Feb.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 5th Feb.	6 a.m.	† (direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 1st Feb, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th Feb, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, sailing on or about 13th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
1st February, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiomast	15th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	10th June "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	8th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBIA	5,685	Boyer	26th Feb. 1909.
"SYDNEY"	4,118	Rebufat	26th Mar. 1909.

For fhrther particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD.
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Feb. 1909.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Meganzini	15th Mar. 1909.
R RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Manchini	15th Apr. 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 828; 2nd Class Rs. 559 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at anyport *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pelone	17th Feb. 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Padoni	17th Apr. 1909.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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Subject to alterations.
For further particulars apply to—

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No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

The Softness, Mellowness and fine Character of this Brand are produced by age, high quality and judicious Blending.

Rs. 2-6 per bottle.

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ALL WINE MERCHANTS.
SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ltd.,
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THE CHEAPEST Old PEG McTaggart WHISKY. Blend

Rs 29 per Doz.

ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY,

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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

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TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
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BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE
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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

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C. S. ADDIS,

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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co. (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
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BOMBAY RACES—1909.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULARS AT REDUCED PRICES.

EXCEEDS THE MAGNIFYING POWER OF ANY BINOCULAR EXTANT.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 20.
Linear magnification 6 ×. Surface magnification 36 ×.
Actual field of vision 6·7°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. 100.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 30.
Linear magnification 9 ×. Surface magnification 81 ×.
Actual field of view 4·4°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. 115.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 40.
Linear magnification 12 ×. Surface magnification 144½ ×.
Actual field of view 3·4°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC BINOCULAR.
A thoroughly sound Binocular of London-make. Magnification 9 ×.
Rs. 75.

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For Field, Marine or Opera.
Rs. 26.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.

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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

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Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
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300.000 IN USE.

NOW PAINTED WITH THE NEW "LEADITE" PAINT:
A REVELATION IN GOLF BALL PAINT, ALWAYS WHITE, NEVER CHIPS OFF.

THE ONLY BALL MADE THAT WILL NOT CRACK OR SPLIT OR LOSE ITS SHAPE OR RESILIENCE IN THE HOT CLIMATE OF INDIA

ALSO MAKERS OF THE "ZODIAC" AND "HURRICANE" GOLF BALLS AS USED AT THE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETINGS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

WHEN ORDERING ASK FOR THEM TO BE "LEADITE" PAINTED.

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JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

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CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF

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FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE-FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and [illegible] means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE [illegible] VETARZO REMEDIES Co., [illegible] Square, London, W.C., or of [illegible]. Agents. [illegible] Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., [illegible]AY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the names [illegible] VITA, The Nerve Brain and Nerve Food. ZAROUBA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

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Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

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furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

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manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

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Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

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Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

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A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

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CHIEF OFFICES:
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LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed	£18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded	£ 4,000,000

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POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

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Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
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IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.

Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.

Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT, MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

MY LOVELY TOILET

KESHRANJAN

For the Hair is the most refreshing and delightfully perfumed Hair-oil both for Bath and Toilet.

Insist always therefore upon having the genuine KESHRANJAN.

When buying see very carefully the label with the manufacturer's photo and facsimile without which none is genuine.

All pretty women use KESHRANJAN and refuse all substitutes.

Re. 1 per bottle. Post-free Re. 1-5.

OUR PANCHATIKTA BATIKA—is a very safe and sure remedy for all sorts of Malarious fever, chronic fever, high and low fever, double quotidian fever, accompanied by enlargement of spleen, liver, and in short, all chronic cases of fever. Price per phial Re. 1. Packing and postage 5. As.

HIMANGSUDRABA

HAS NO EQUAL FOR KEEPING THE SKIN SOFT, Smooth and Bright during the Winter.

It removes all Roughness, Redness, Chaps, Irritation, &c., and renders the Skin DELICATELY SOFT AND VELVETY.

It is the most perfect Emollient Milk for the Skin ever introduced and for the Toilet and Nursery it is simply invaluable. It is delightfully Soothing and Refreshing if applied after being out in the sun or cold winds, Cycling, Motoring, Golfing, etc.

Gentlemen will find it wonderfully soothing if applied after shaving.

As. 10 per Bottle. Post—free As. 15.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER.
Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London; Surgical Aid Society, London, &c., &c.
Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.
TELEGRAMS—"KESHRANJAN," CALCUTTA.
Agents:
V. VALABDAS & Co.,
Bhendi Bazar, Opposite Chunabhatti
Bombay.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's S. S. "M CEDONIA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Waittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

THE FOLLOWING STREETS will be CLOSED to WHEELED TRAFFIC, on Monday, the 1st proximo, after 11-30 p. m. and Tuesday, the 2nd proximo, after 2-30 p. m., till the Tabut Processions have passed :—

PAREL ROAD.—From J. J. Hospital to Paidhuni.

PAIDHUNI ROAD.—From Parel Road to Khadak.

ERSKINE ROAD.—From Parel Road to Null Bazaar Chauki.

KHOJA STREET.—From Null Bazaar Chauki to Grant Road.

DOCTOR STREET.—From Null Bazaar to Suleman Chowki, Grant Road.

GRANT ROAD.—From Two Tanks to J. J. Hospital Corner.

BAPU HAJAM STREET.—Ghoghari and Kazi Mohollas.

HUZRIA MOHOLLA.—Temker and Teli Mohollas.

KALBADEVI ROAD.—From Money School to Paidhuni, from 3 30 to 6 p. m. on Tuesday the 2nd proximo only.

FRERE ROAD.—From Carnac Bridge to Modi Bunder, after 5-30 p. m. on TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 28th January, 1909.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES, AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP, Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 24th February, 1909, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder; Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi; and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000) must accompany each Tender, as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only Cash or Currency Notes (on which no interest will be allowed), or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and, if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date of acceptance of Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Ag. General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 28th January, 1909.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACES, 1909.

10th, 13th, 15th, 17th, and 20th February, 1909.

The Rates of Admission are as follows :—

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.		SECOND ENCLOSURE.	
Gentleman ...	... Rs. 6	Gentleman	... Rs. 1-8
Lady or Child	... „ 3	Lady or Child	...Re. 0-12
Lawn	... Re. 1		

Ladies and Members of the TURF CLUB are admitted to the Lawn free.

SEASON TICKETS.

Members of the Turf Club ...Rs. 25 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Members' Stand and Lawn.

Non-Members of the Turf Club...Rs. 25 each.—Available for Grand Stand, and Enclosure only.

Ladies ... ...Rs. 5 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Enclosure and Lawn.

To Members of the Turf Club and Ladies a Ticket will be issued, to Non-Members of the Turf Club a book containing Coupons for each day.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.

Ladies' Season Tickets are not available for Children.

No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gate only.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons can be had only on application to—

The Secretary, W. I. T. C., 2 Morland Road, Byculla.

N.B.—Tickets of admission are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. Turf Club,

Byculla, 25th January, 1909.

BOMBAY EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 1st February, 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 29TH JANUARY, 1909.

TEAK AND OTHER TIMBER.

THE undersigned will hold an AUCTION SALE of about 49,910 cubic feet of Teak, Blackwood and Jungle wood at the Kodibag Coast Timber Depot near Karwar on the 10th February 1909, and following days.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

T. R. BELL,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Kanara, Western Division.

Karwar, 21st January 1909.

NOTICE.

WE, Messrs ESSAJEE and A. M. JEEWANJEE and Co., Agents of the Bombay and Hujaz Steam Navigation Co. of India, Ltd., of No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, hereby give notice that in consequence of sanction having been received from the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, to the change of name of the Company from The Shah Steam Navigation Company of India Ltd., to The Bombay and Hujaz Steam Navigation Company of India, Ltd. We have applied to the Board of Trade, London, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894 in respect of the undernoted ships for permission to change the names and to have them registered in their new names at the Port of Bombay as owned by The BOMBAY and HUJAZ STEAM NAVIGATION Company of India, Ltd.

Name of Ship.	Official No.	Gross Tonnage.	Register Tonnage.	New Name
Xema............	68805	1113·08	445·97	Saifi
Shah Nawaz...	93758	3957·04	2522·65	Najami
Shah Nasir ...	93761	3950·45	2555·02	Fakhri

Any objections to the proposed changes of names must be sent to the Registrar of shipping at Bombay within 7 days from the appearance of this advertisement.—Dated at Bombay this 25th day of Jan. 1909.

ESSAJEE & A. M. JEEWANJEE & CO.,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY & HUJAZ STEAM NAVIGATION CO. OF INDIA, LTD.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

W. CROWDER & Co., Ld.,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MOTOR BOATS
and
STEAM LAUNCHES
Built and Engined.

Lighters, Rowing & Sailing Boats, &c.

Designs, Specifications and Estimates on application.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO holding Austrian Lloyd's Bills of Lading per S.S. "O SEODO" of the Venetian S. N. Co. are REQUESTED to apply to this office for Delivery Orders and TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCK, No. F Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for Survey must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

THE AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

BENGAL & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.
(Including Tirhoot State Railway.)

THE AGENT, B. & N.-W. Railway Company, Gorakhpur, is prepared to receive TENDERS up to NOON of the 3rd March, 1909, for the SUPPLY of OILS from 1st April, 1909, to 31st March, 1910.

Form of Tender at Rs. 3 each, giving full particulars, can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for so doing.

H. P. DICK,
Store Keeper,
B. & N.-W. Railway.

Dated Samastipur,
The 27th January, 1909.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 26th January, 1908.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 26th January, to 5th February, 1909, both days inclusive and the DIVIDEND will be payable on and after 1st February, 1909, on presentation of share certificates.

For the Bombay Burmah Trading Corp., Ltd.,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

BOMBAY, 25TH JANUARY, 1909.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE SWORD WITH GOLD SCABBARD SET WITH DIAMONDS AND RUBIES.

Under instructions, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

1. Sword with gold scabbard set with diamonds and rubies.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome English Built Carriages.

On SATURDAY the 6th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms the following English-built carriages on account of the estate of the late Sir Jamsetji Jeljibhoy, Fourth Baronet.

1 handsome strong English-built Brouche by Silk and Son.

1 handsome strong English rubber-tyred phaeton by Silk and Son.

1 handsome strong glass fronted brougham by Silk and Son.

1 handsome strong English rubber-tyred phaeton by Booker and Son.

1 handsome strong English Wagonette by Kesterton.

1 handsome strong English open carriage by Larrie and Morner.

1 handsome strong English Brake by Chamberlain and Walker.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT FIRST NAGPADA.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th February, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following building plots for the terms of 999 years :—

Plot No. 112 A about 450 square yards.
" " 44 " 481 " "
" " 45 " 459 " "

For further particulars, auction conditions, form of lease and development plan of the estate, together with a copy of the Board's rules and regulations for building, can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Office, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable old mine white Diamond and emerald necklace.

Under instructions from the Executor and Executrix of the late Bai Virbaijee, widow of the late Mr. Shapurji Sorabji Narielwala, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 P. M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

One very valuable old mine white diamond and emerald necklace.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 1ST FEBRUARY, 1909.

HOMOCEA.

For cuts, burns, scalds, bruises,
It allays pains and heals
The most unhealthy wound

INSTANTLY TOUCHES THE SPOT.
A CERTAIN CURE FOR PILES.

THE GREAT PAIN KILLER.

NO HOUSEHOLD SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Obtainable from all Chemists and Druggists,
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME, SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS,

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.), EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE

OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

TO-DAY,

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAYS,

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)

The Alex's Chronophone has been generally acknowleged to have the largest screen, clearest light, and steadiest Pictures in Bombay.

This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.

DONT MISS THE OPPORTUNITY,

As these films will not be repeated again.

PRICES of ADMISSION.—4 as. 8 as. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.

BATLIBOI'S CORONATION BAND in attendance.

ROYAL SCOTCH BAND.

FAREWELL CONCERT,

By kind permission of Col. BANBURY AND OFFICERS,

AT

GREEN'S GARDENS

6TH FEBRUARY, 7-30 P.M.

Tables for the Rs. 5 SPECIAL DINNER can now be Booked.

BY KIND PERMISSION OF MAJ.-GENL. E. A. H. ALDERSON, C.B., COMMANDING 6TH POONA DIVISION.

THE ANNUAL BOXING TOURNAMENT

WILL TAKE PLACE ON THE GENERAL PARADE GROUND, POONA, ON AND FROM MONDAY, 22ND MARCH, 1909.

Open to all Officers, N.-C. Officers and men of the Regular Army, Royal Navy, Marines, Naval Reserve and Volunteer Corps in India.

RULES.

REVISED QUEENSBEERY RULES.

ENTRIES.

Limited to 4 for each weight per unit.

Entries to be made to the Superintendent of Gymnasia, Southern Army, Poona, not later than the following dates, after which dates none can be accepted under any circumstances :

1ST ENTRIES ...	...Rs. 3 by 29th February	1909
2ND ENTRIES ...	...Rs. 6 by 18th March	1909
BOY'S COMPETITION..Re. 1 by 18th March		1909

Entries unless accompanied by entrance fees will on no account be accepted.

NOTE.—Any further particulars can be had from the HONORARY SECRETARY, Boxing Tournament, Central Gymnasium, Poona.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.

Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?

If not, consult DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK :—Of latest improved styles.

PRICES :—Exceedingly moderate.

CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

Nature's Way to Beauty.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is Nature's way to Beauty and is the only really safe and beneficial face-cream. The wonderful ICILMA NATURAL WATER contained in it is the greatest discovery ever made for the skin, for it stimulates the natural energy of the skin to resist all ill-effects of weather or age. That is why daintily-scented, greaseless

Icilma Fluor Cream

protects the skin from the hottest sun or coldest wind. Invaluable for immediately curing chaps, sunburn, insect bites and abrasions and for preventing blueness from cold. Cannot grow hair, requires no powder to hide it and does away with the necessity of dangerous greasy skin foods. For giving lasting clean cool comfort and healthy transparency of skin it has no equal.

MEN find it particularly soothing after shaving—rubbed in over night it makes the morning shave surprisingly easy.

[*Icilma is pronounced—eye-silma.*]

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club." Fort.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 556, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10. would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE :—Splendid MANGANESE MINES in Goa and in British Territory with about 1,000 tons of Standard Manganese ready for delivery. Apply to Box No. 1040, care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—RALLI CART, nearly new, Brand New Set of Tyres. Best English Make. Price Rs. 450. Cost double. Apply Mr. W. H. LEACH, care of Leach and Webonny, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2. Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh, Rs 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HAIR DYE.—Phillips' "NAYAKALA" restores grey hair at once to a beautiful black or brown, colour. Only prepared by PHILLIPS & Co, Chemists Bombay.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete réchauffé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage). One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0 : Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

REQUIRED A SLEEPING PARTNER with a Capital of Rs. 40,000 in a very flourishing business or the same amount on good interest and reliable security Apply to Box No. 1054. care of this paper.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 406. c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial." Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap. Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COY. offers splendid paying Agencies in every town in India. Offices 3 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE" LIMITED, No. 194, Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay)

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes, By Grattan Geary. As. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED a SMART SHORTHAND-WRITER TYPIST. Apply Box No. 1071, care of this paper.

WANTED an INTELLIGENT CLERK. One accustomed to a Boot Making Department preferred. Apply in writing with testimonials. Box No. 1073, care of this paper.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs.3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It acts with wonderful efficacy on Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 2 Tholiyanna Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st instant, at 2 p.m (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as cupboards, almyras, writing, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, sofas, chairs, iron safes, new American foot sewing machine.

1 S. B. 12 bore shotgun full choke in case.

1 S. B. B. L. 22 bore rifle.

1 Six chamber bulldog revolver.

One 6 inch Transit Theodolite by Elliot Brothers with Tripod Stand. As good as new. Used once.

One 15 inch Dumpy Level with Tripod by Elliot Brothers.

1 Pentograph in case, never used.

1 2-foot parallel Ruler, new, one set Vulcanite Railway Curves, complete.

1 Set Pear Wood Railway Curves, incomplete.

1 Prismatic Compass, in case (old).

One set Batters.

One Circular Protractor with Vernier.

Two steel Straight Edges.

One three foot T square.

One Vice Regal Electric Bracket Fan—30 to 40 Volts., scarcely used.

1 Box scales.

A quantity of stationery, consisting 48 Reams Velvet grey paper, 25 Reams Cream white-albert, 11 Reams Scotts grey paper and 132 Reams Laroches paper about 44,000 envelopes, 260 bales Brandeur's pen and 57 boxes rubber.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Abdul Satar Awlia Sirkar, consisting of wearing apparels, bedding, blanket, copper cups, spices, &c.

Re : late Jamnadas Khusaldas :—Cupboard, table, sofa, lamps, box, tin trunk, large lot of copper and brass pots, lotas and other vessels.

Re : Late Mr. W. F. Jardine.

6 boxes cigars.

By order of the Postmaster General unserviceable goods such as canvas and drill bags, leather wallets, and delivery bags, etc.

At 3 p. m.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

1 Light rubber-tyred victoria.

1 Light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

One 24-28 H. P. 4 Cylinder Darracque motor car in running order, complete with canopy top, glass screen, side curtains, lamps, tools, horn, and two spare tubes. (The above car may be inspected by applying to the Engineer, Jacob Sassoon Mill, Sopari Bagh Road, Parel, before the day of sale or at the Acutioneers' Rooms, on the day of sale at 12-30 p.m.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ROUND UNDRILLED BUSRA PEARLS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, by order of Sha Dalichand Virchand and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the Mortgagor Arab Shaikh Mahomed Abdul Vaheb Basha the following:—

Lot No. 1—Round Undrilled Busra pearls 251 pieces.
" " 2— " " " 79 "
" " 3— " " " 5 "
" " 4—1 lot, small pearls.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale. The above pearls will be on view on the day of sale at the Auctioneer's Rooms, from 12 a. m.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Bapoo Khote Street or Jambli Mohalla, near Pydhoni.

H. C. Suit No. 648 of 1908.

Abdulla bin Ali Saheb Coor,

vs.

Khatizabibi, widow of Mahomed Younas Coor.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Reciver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction, the following valuable landed property on THURSDAY the 4th February, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), on the premises:—

Lot No. 7—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuages, tenements and a house standing thereon, situate on the West side of Bapoo Khote Street, in the town and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 130 square yards be the same little more or less, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1038 and 1039, New No. 820, Old Survey Nos. 2065 and 2066, and New Survey No. 731, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under C Ward No. 5961 (2), Street No. 52—54, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the West by a Sweeper's gully, on or towards the East by the said Bapoo Khote Street, on or towards the North by the house of Ahmed Miya bin Ali Sahib Coor, and on or towards the South by the house of Jitekar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors for the Receiver, at their Office on Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED. PROPERTY at Khetwadi Main Road.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 14th day of February, 1909, at 5 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the surviving Executors of Bai Virbaiji, widow of the late Mr. Shapoorji Sorabji Narielwala, deceased, the undermentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or bungalow with stable and outhouses standing thereon situate and being on the north side of Khetwadi Main Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1288 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2007, 2008 and 2125, New Nos. 9138 and 9224, Old Survey Nos. 831 and 832 and New Survey No. 2-5496 and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner formerly under No. 196 and now under D Ward No. 1883, and Street No. 149, and bounded on the East by the property of Pestonji Bomanji Vaid, and Dadabhoy Rustomji Appoo, on the West by the Khetwadi 13th Cross Street, on the North by the property of Meharbai, widow of Framjee Nowrojee Davar and on the South by the said Khetwadi Main Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Kharshedjee D. Shroff, attorney for the Vendors at his Office, No. 91, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 15 instant, at 3-30 P.M. the effect of the late Mr. John A. Bragg:—

Silver and metal watches, gold studs and links, eye-glass, photoes, etc.

The effects of the late Mr. W. F. Jardine :—

Bottles of claret, Whisky, Gin, Champagne, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 1st FEBRUARY, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF RAISINS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the first February, at 3 p.m., at their Rooms on account and risk of the concerned :—

A. S. C. 3002 cases, each ½ cwt. Raisins, ex s.s. Africa.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 1ST FEBRUARY, 1909.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF all Chinese Porcelain and Embroidery.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of February, 1907, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Room, at 2-30 P.M, (S. T.), the lots of old Chinese Porcelain and embroidery, left over unsold at the last sale, consisting of Kang-he and Keen-Lung Vases, Zeing Chin vases, bowls, plates, white and blue vases, Dai Ming vases and plates, square bottles, embroidered sleeves, Jade figures, etc.

The goods are on view.

BONA FIDE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Opposite the Church, Middle Colaba.

Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of February, 1909, dispose of by Public Auction, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the household furniture and other property of Mr. Everingham of the Royal Scotts, at his residence as above, consisting of drawingroom sofas, chairs, easychairs, teapoys, centre bells, dining table and chairs, sideboard, cupboards, almirahs, chest of drawers, iron and teak bedsteads, rich table glassware, crockery and platedware, including one Upright Piano, one officer's tent and camp cot, an officer's Khaki tent 80lbs. with a cot and English poultry and pigeons.

The goods will be on view three days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers

BOMBAY, 1ST FEBRUARY, 1909.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL......... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden,
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK. LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS :—

The Bank of England ; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA

AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ....Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA,

LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL................................£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

FOR PACKING COTTON WOOL &c

EDWIN MILLS & [illegible]

[illegible] England.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED.

A SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICER for construction. He must be a good instrument man and be experienced in Railway Construction, and must be able to join immediately. Starting pay Rs. 150 plus Rs. 30 horse allowance. The appointment will be permanent to a suitable man. Apply to

THE CHIEF ENGINEER and AGENT,
Barsi Light Railay,
Barsi Town.

Write to the Superitendent, Kulu Fruit Gardens of the Garh Estate, Bajaura, Kangra District, for the following :—

If ever you wish to be on the spree
And have a good drink without the D. T.
Look sharp with a letter
You cannot do better
Than write to RENNICK for his Apple Tea
And for the Estates Evaporated Fruits.

A CHANCE FOR EUROPEANS willing to work their PASSAGE HOME to England in a Sailing Yacht.

Wanted competant A. B. Leaman and a Motor Engineer.

For further particulars apply in person on board the schooner yacht "MURIEL," off the Apollo Bunder.

TO LET

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY.

FURNISHED FLAT and GARDEN, delightfully situated on the Sea-face, in Middle Colaba. Glass, Crockery, etc., complete, with stabling. Rent Rs. 250. Apply Box No. 1018, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

A 3 CYLINDER 7-9 h.p., 3 seated, Vauxhall Motor Car in good running order, only being SOLD as owner is going home.—The Car may be seen and tried by applying to the Western India Motor Car Company, Rampart Row, or owner. Price, Rs. 1,700. Reasonable offers considered to ensure early sale.

LIEUT. K. S. ROBERTSON,
The Royal Scots, Colaba.

WANTED every man to know the delight of a perfect shave. Get the GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit, consisting of seven razor steel blades, one handle, one silvered-nickel holder, one stropping attachment, complete in case with Snap Clasp, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P. MONEY REFUNDED if not satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold and advice given as to investment.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS'KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!

GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI,
LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.

ADDRESS :—GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI, Glue Merchants, Bhendy Bazaar, near Nawab Musjid. Post No. 9.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

		Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly	...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly	...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly	...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly	...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly	...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards ; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ...	...	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line...	...	... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion	...	„ 3-8	do.
Third Insertion...	...	„ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	...	„ 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	...	2-0	do.
Minimum charge	...	„ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY
AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

		Town.	Post.
Yearly	... ...	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	... ...	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	... ...	„ 4	„ 5

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Venice S N Company's steamer Orseolo 2,849 tons, Captain S Zennaro, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Venice, with a general cargo and 14 deck passengers.

THE B and P S N Company's steamer Mohammadi, 1,251 tons, Captain P S Primrose, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jedah, with 689 pilgrims. During the voyage she experienced strong monsoon and high sea, and 22 deaths occurred amongst the pilgrims on board.

THE B I S N Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Ipswich, 515 tons, Captain B B Pigot, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jedah, with 448 pilgrims. During the voyage 19 deaths occurred on board.

THE steamer Shah Ameer, 1,927 tons, Captain R Harrison, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Colombo, in ballast.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Umta, 3,492 tons, Captain R Phillips, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and coal and 13 deck passengers.

THE Australian Lloyd's S N Company's steamer Africa, 2,565 tons, Captain P Badesich, will sail to-day for Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Braziliana, 2,438 tons, Captain T H Tamblyn, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE French Mail steamer Armand Behic, 3,564 tons, Captain E. Guionnet, sailed on Saturday for Noumea via Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Monsoori, 1,735 tons, Captain J. Hannah, sailed on Sunday for Persian Gulf etc., with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Waroonga, 1,608 tons, Captain H. Bamber, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf etc., with a general cargo and Mr. M. Macgregor, and 80 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Nuddea, 1,944 tons, Captain F. Austen, sailed yesterday for Calcutta etc., with a general cargo and Mr. and Mrs. Dallas, Mrs. and Miss Wagentricher and 6 deck passengers.

THE steamer Kattenturn 3,288 tons, Captain A Volkaianer arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from New York with a general cargo and kerosine oil.

THE B and P S N Company's steamer Majide 1,857 tons, Captain W H Coates arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jedah with 754 pilgrims.

THE steamer Hatumet, 2,584 tons Captain J Peters arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta awith a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons Captain A J Cole arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr Willock ....R I Marine
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford ....Royal Navy
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ... R Navy

IN STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge Dobson ....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook... Henley ....R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain, A W Heneage R N Flagship
R I M Lawrence Comdr E Stocken ....R I Marine
Rio Sado ....Newsparth ....Portuguese Gunboat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 30.

Arcadia	3574	Hayward		P & O Co
Auchenblae	2597	Marr		W & A G & Co
Budrie	1...613	Boldwin		B & H S N Co
[illegible]	2936	Cubbin	25-1	T Morrison & Co
Brand	1519	Evensen		W & A Graham & Co
Caledonia	3529	Gordon	London 27-2-09	P & O S N Co
Chesapeake	1886	Mowat		Standard Oil Co
[illegible]	2572	Nicholas		T Morrison & Co
Ipswich	575	Pigot		
Lady Gordon	316	Butler		M M & Co
Lord Kelvin	2158	Moser		N F K N & Co
Macedonia	5245	Bennett	China &c	P & O Co
Mohammadi	1251	Primrose		B & P S N Co
Nerbudda	1961	Chappel	Calcutta 25-1	M M & Co
Nizam	2041	Toms		T Morrison & Co
River Firth	2983	Bryce		W & A Graham & Co
Rohilla		Smith		Transport
Spring burn	3173	Cross Waite		W & A Graham & Co
Shah Najam	2751	Foster		Shah S N Co
Strathairly	2783	Macmahon		W & A Graham & Co
Saifi	445	Shepherd		B & H S N Co
Strathfellan	2818	Mackirdy		W & A G & Co
Shah Ameer	1927	Harrison		B & H S N Co
Umta	3492	Phillips		M M & Co
Wearmouth	2340	Catto		The Bombay Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Trafford Hall	3436	Hood	Liverpool	16-2	K N & Co
B Gulistan	2849	Moore	N F		M Mackenzie & Co
C & E Celtic King	2589	Humphreys	Antwerp	15-2	K Nixon & Co
D & E Tangistan	2393	Edmunds	Hull	13-2	W & A G & Co
F Orseolo	2849	Lennaro	Calcutta	2-2	G DeGrossi
G Ahmadi	1040	Hughes	Jeddah	4-2	B & P S N Co
H Mortlake	1737	Batten	Genoa	10 2	T Morrison & Co
K Takasaki Maru	2943	Moker	Kone	2-2	N Y Kaisha
L Dumra	763	McDiarmid	P Gulf	4-2	M M & Co
N Baron Cawdor	2764	Goudey	Baltimore	4-2	R A Willis
O Umsinga	1394	Robertson	Hull & Niborough	6-2	W & A G & Co
A Assaye	4359	Daniel			P & O Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Britannia	1969	Errington	Liverpool	5-2	W & A G & Co
3 Claveresk	2449	Urquhart	Rotterdam	3-2	W & A G & Co
4 Kt of St George	2166	Stephens			N F Volkart & Bros
5 Africa	2521	Bodessich	Trieste	1-2	A L S N Co
7 Ballochmyle	2105	Curtis	Rangoon	3-2	K N & Co
8 Reigate	2591	Ross	Yokohama	6-2	P & O S N Co
9 Delta	4780	Snow	Shanghai	3-2	P & O S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
30	Lhasa s	McDiarmid	Karachi, Jan. 28
	Ipswich s	Pigot	Jedah, Jan. 17
	Orseolo s	Zennaro	Venice, Dec. 22
	Mohammadi s	Primrose	Jedah, Jan. 13
	Shah Ameer s	Harrison	Colombo, Jan. 25
	Umla s	Phillips	Calcutta, Jan. 14
	Kattenturn s	Volkaianer	New York, Dec. 16
	Majidi s	Coates	Jedah, Jan. 16
31	Hatumet s	Peters	Calcutta, Jan. 19
	Dwarka s	Cole	Busreh, Jan. 31

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Blake s	Hill	Calcutta
	Persia s	Haughton	London
	Braziliana s	Tamblyn	Calcutta
	Armand Behic s	Guionnet	Noumea, &c
31	Nuddea s	Austin	Calcutta, &c
	Monsoori s	Hannah	Persian Gulf, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Saturday :—

Steamer Waroonga, Bamber for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Africa, Badesich for Trieste.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—
Steamer Nizam for Calcutta, &c.
" Macedonia for China, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's Steamer Austria left Trieste on the 27th instant, and is expected here on the 20th February.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's. Steamer R. Rubattino from Genoa left Aden on the 30th instant, and expected to arrive on the morning of the 5th February.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	From
21	Clan Maciver	Liverpool
25	Clan Maclean	Coast
	Irish Monarch	Pondicherry
	Pentakota	Nagapatam
26	Putiala	Rangoon
27	Tara	Straits
	Royalia	Colombo

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN, SATURDAY, JAN. 23.

ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES.	
Date	Vessels.	From	Date	To
June 21	Petronia	Copenhagen		
Dec. 24	Barbara	Barry	18	Chittagong
27	R. I. M. S. Dalhousie	Perim		
Jan. 2	R. N. Elba	Mogadicio		
13	R.I.M.S. North brook	Bombay via Karachi		Bombay
	Salsette	Bombay	17	Do.
15	Woodcock	Hodeidah		
16	Missir	Red Sea Ports		Red Sea Ports
	Falcon	Somali Coast	18	Somali Coast
	Ahmadi	Jeddah	17	Bombay
17	Shaik Berkhud	Perim	18	Perim
	DredgerGovernador	Glasgow		Murmagao
	C. S. Electra	Sea	17	Suez
	Islami	Jeddah		Karachi
	China	London		Sydney
	Xema	Jeddah	18	Bombay
18	Shah Allum	Do.		Do.
	H. M. S. Philomel	Suez	19	Berbera
	Orscolo	Venice	18	Calcutta
	A. Vispucci	Mussawa		Mussawa
	Mahommadi	Jeddah	19	Bombay
	Kabinga	New York		Manila
19	Africa	Mucalla		
	Majidi	Jeddah	20	Bombay
20	Binger	D'Jibouti	21	D'Jibouti
	Marmora	Bombay	20	London
	Kettenturm	New York	23	Calcutta
	Ipswich	Jeddah	21	Bombay
21	D. Balduino	Bombay		Genoa
	Bohemia	Do.		Trieste
22	Roon	Sydney	22	Bremen
23	Kronprinz	Hamburg		Durban
	Tuna	Hodeidah		
	Armand Behic	Marseilles	23	Sydney
	Griqua	Manchester		Busreh
	Canara	London		Calcutta
	Falcon	Berbera		
	Firoozi	Jeddah		
	Mozaffari	Do.		

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—6,000 cwts bone-meal, E C Nanjee; 100 bales hemp, T Purshotum and Co; 210 bales hemp, J P Kapadia and Co.

FOR HULL.

Claveresk s—650 cwts cottonseed, T Moniraz.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—110 cwts turmeric, R Jewandas and Co; 40 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR BARCELONA.

Britannia s—160 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR ANTWERP.

Celtic King s—5 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 75 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales hemp, K Vishram and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Mortlake s—950 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—44 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co 150 cwts bysabole, A H Mowji and Co; 20 cases condiments, M M Poonjiaji and Sons; 105 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, R Dhunji and Co; 522 cwts raisins, T Canji.

FOR KOBE.

Reigate s—400 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy; 164 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co; 1,294 bales cotton, the M B Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 1,300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co.

Delta s—12 1/2 cwts coir matting, M M Essabhoy.

Takasaki Maru s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Takasaki Maru s—52 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co.

Delta s—106 cwts gum, G Sojpal.

FOR OSAKA.

Reigate s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 250 bales cotton, the M B Kaisha.

Takasaki Maru s—200 bales cotton, the M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Takasaki Maru s—450 bales cotton, the M B Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—250 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 175 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.

Takasaki Maru s—16 bales twist, C Bhowanidas.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 30th January.

547 DUTIES.

Orderly Officer for the week:
Lieut. E. T. Lambert.
Next for duty, Lieut. R. W. Fisher.
Orderly Sergeants, Corpl. A. Spilling and Corpl. M. A. Angus.

548. DRILLS.

No. 1 and 2 Companies.
6" B.L.G. and Battery Drill for the Gatacre Teams at Mahaluxmi Fort on Saturday, the 6th proximo, at 5 p.m.
Dress.—Khaki, and Caps.

E. E. COMPANY.

Parade at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 2nd proximo, and proceed to Middle Ground Fort to man Defence Lights.

549 D. R. F. CLASS.

Will be held at the Old Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder, on Wednesday the 3rd proximo, at 7-30 a. m.

550. LECTURE.

A Lecture will be given by the Adjt. at the B. V. A Club, Apollo Bunder, on Wednesday, the 3rd proximo at 7 p.m.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

EUROPEAN travellers who may think of visiting South-Western Persia are warned of the dangers they are likely to run on the Bushire-Teheran route. They would be well advised to postpone their journeys indefinitely, for the country is distinctly unsafe.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOK.—January 24, at Rurki, the wife of E. M. Cook, I.C.S., of a daughter.

USBORNE.—January 17, at Leamington, England, the wife of C. F. Usborne, I.C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GARRETT—SHAW.—January 20, at Christ Church, Pollibetta, by the Rev. G. A. A. Wright, M.A., Chaplain of Mercara, Gerald Clutton Garrett, of Hanchi Betta Estate, S. Coorg, eldest son of the late T. P. Garrett, Mysore Commission, and of Mrs. T. Spencer Ferris, of Hurstlea, Uxbridge, to Violet Mary, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Shaw, of Pollibetta, S. Coorg.

WICKHAM—MORRAH—January 26, at St. Thomas' Church, San Thome, Madras, by the Rev. G. H. Smith, Incumbent, Leonard Latham, third son of the Rev. H. J. Wickham, of Winchester, to Gertrude Edith, third daughter of the late Colonel J. A. Morrah, formerly 60th Rifles, and of Mrs. Morrah of Winchester.

DEATH.

BLANCHFIELD.—January 26, at Nowgong, Bundelkhand, James Matthew Blanchfield, Forest Service, aged 54.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

READ the following taken from many testimonials as to the value of
KEMP'S "CHIRETTONES,"
BETTER THAN QUININE.

Chikalda, Berar, 21-11-08.

DEAR SIRS,
Be so good as to send me 200 more of your "CHIRETTONES." The first supply has benefited my patient immensely.

Yours faithfully,
W. E. H.,
Captain.

Jajha, E. I. Ry. 20-10-08.

DEAR SIRS,
I have just got through a box of your "CHIRETTONES" and I must say they are all you claim for them in your advertisement.

Yours faithfully,
D. A. F. L.

Re. 1 per box of 100 tablets.

Jodhpur, 20-11-08.

DEAR SIRS,
During the last epidemic of Malaria here I tried your preparation "CHIRETTONES" in a large number of cases where there had been Quinine idiosyncracy. I am glad to be able to testify to its merits in a high degree as an antiperiodic and febrifuge.

Yours faithfully,
J. K. G.,
L. M. & S.

PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co Ltd
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 13m.; Sun sets, 6h. 32m.; High water, 8-21m., 9-59a. Low water 3-12m., 3-38a.

B. V. R. Camp, Santa Cruz, Boxing Tournament.

Election of a Fellow of the Bombay University. 5-45 p.m.

The Girls' Friendly Society, annual meeting, Cathedral Girls' School, 5-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, February 2.—Mohurrum Holiday, Immersion of the Taboots. Banks closed. B. V. R. Camp, Field Day in vicinity of Coorla, also Boxing Tournament Sun rises, 7h. 13m., Sun sets 6h. 32m.

Wednesday, February 3.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. First Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a. m. Bank of India, Oriental Buildings, 3 p. m. Professor Lees-Smith's lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute. 6-15 p.m. B V. R. Camp, Santa Cruz, Battalion Sports. Sun rises 7h. 13m. Sun sets 6h. 33m.

Thursday, February 4.—First Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Annual General Meeting, Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, at 6-15 p.m. Sun rises 7h. 12m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m.

Friday, February 5.—Meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, at noon. P. and O. steamer "Salsette," with the English mails of 22nd January, due to arrive at 5 a.m. Professor Lees-Smith's Lecture Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p. m. First Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Sun rises, 7h. 12m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m.

Saturday February 6.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. First Criminal Sessions of the High Court. B. V. R., Camp at Santa Cruz, Annual Inspection by the General Officer Commanding. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 11m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m.

SANTA CRUZ RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION'S DISPENSARY.—During the last month ending 31st December 1908, the number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 195: Among them the number of men was 46, women 11, and children 108.

LECTURE.—A lecture on the "Missing Link or Human Origins" will be delivered by the Rev. E. Blatter, S. J., in the hall of St. Xavier's High School, on Wednesday, 3rd inst., at 6-30 p. m., Major Kilkelly, I. M. S. presiding. Entrance free.

A NEW SOLICITORS' FIRM.—Mr. Khurshedji D. Shroff, who has been practising as solicitor of the High Court for about seventeen years, joined in business the firm of Messrs. Dinshah and Dharamsey. The new firm will start in business from to-day under the name of Messrs. Shroff, Dinshah, and Dharamsey.

CASES OF SUDDEN HEART FAILURE.—A Surti Lala, domestic servant, employed in one of the houses at Apollo Bunder, while going along the road on Saturday morning, fell dead in the street. The medical examination subsequently showed that death was due to heart failure. A similar case occurred in Bellasis Road. A syce, in the employ of Mr. Bleach, fell down on the road while leading a horse. Death was due to heart disease.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Lambert, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest touching the death of Mr. Nusserwanji Dorabji (48), a Parsee, who was run over and injured by an electric tramcar a few days ago. Tetanus set in the following day he received the injuries and he subsequently succumbed to it. The jury returned a verdict of death due to tetanus following on the injuries received at the time of the accident.

JUVENILE ACCOMPLICE.—A report was made to the Police by Kaloomul Bemprasad, of Messrs. Sitaram Nathumal and Co., of Vithalwadi, that on the 21st January, Rs. 856 were stolen from his safe. A servant named Munni Nannoo was suspected. On Saturday last the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police arrested a boy at the Grant Road Station, who happened to be a relation of the suspected servant. The stolen money was found on the boy.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Annual Meeting of the Senate.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay University Senate was held in the Sir Cawasji Jehanghir Hall on Saturday evening, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, the Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

THE BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

The following three Fellows were appointed members of the Board of Accounts:—(1) Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar, (2) Mr. Chunilal D. Saraiya and (3) Mr. Jamshedji A. Dalal.

THE LORD BISHOP.

On the motion of Rev. Father Dreckmann the Right Rev. E. J. Palmer, Bishop of Bombay, an ex-officio' Fellow, was assigned to the Faculty of Arts.

THE L. M. AND S. EXAMINATION.

Major A. Street moved that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the following be subsituted for Regulation 12 in Medicine, page 106 of the University Calendar for 1908-09:—"12. The Second Examination in Medicine will be held twice a year in Bombay, commencing on the first Monday in April and the first Monday in October." In moving the proposition he observed that the matter he put forward was one that troubled them for a considerable time. Some time ago it was proposed that the first, second and the final L. M. & S. examinations should be held twice a year. That proposition could not be adopted because of the University's financial position. It seemed now that the financial difficulty was overcome and that the Syndicate were quite agreed that the second L. M. & S. Examination should be held twice year. That course would save at least six months in study. If Dr. Viegas had not withdrawn his notice of motion for having two examinations of the first L. M. & S. in a year, the speaker would have been very pleased to accept the amendment so that the students at the end of the second year could have likewise saved six months' study. The speaker wished the Bombay University followed the Oxford University in this respect which held medical examinations every three months.

Dr. Viegas, seconding the motion, observed that he should have very much wished that the Syndicate had not made that recommendation in a piecemeal fashion. He thought that the recommendation of the Syndicate ought to have also included the First Examination in Medicine in their recommendation. He was told, however, that the Syndicate were bringing forward a recommendation to hold twice a year the first examination in medicine also.

The proposition was put to the vote and carried.

Election of an Ordinary Fellow by the Faculty of Engineering.—No nominations having been received for the vacancy among the Ordinary Fellows of the University, directed by His Excellency the Chancellor to be filled by election by the Faculty of Engineering, the meeting of the Faculty summoned for to-day will not be held.

Election of an Ordinary Fellow by the Faculty of Law.—Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Professor, Government Law School, was the only candidate nominated for election as an Ordinary Fellow. His election was proposed by the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad. The number of nominations not having exceeded the number of vacancies, the meeting of the Faculty summoned for to-day will not be held. Under Regulation 134A Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji is declared, subject to approval by His Excellency the Chancellor, duly elected an Ordinary Fellow of the University.

THE MARCHIONESS OF LANSDOWNE.

The Marchioness of Lansdowne, who had come to India to witness the wedding of her son Lord Fitzmaurice, left for England on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Persia." The Marchioness of Lansdowne travelled by the Calcutta mail, arriving at Victoria Terminus at about 2-20 p.m. on Saturday, where she was met by His Excellency Sir George Clarke, the Governor of Bombay, Captain Luess, R.A.M.C., and Captain Drummond, A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor. After a brief conversation with His Excellency she entered the carriage and pair with His Excellency and Captain Drummond, and drove to the Apollo Bunder ecorted by His Excellency's Bodyguard. They arrived at the Bunder at about 2-45 p.m., where His Excellency wished her 'bon voyage' and the Marchioness of Lansdowne, in company with Captain Drummond, entered the R. I. M. Launch "Bee" and proceeded to the mail steamer "Persia." The steamer weighed anchor shortly after 3 p.m. and proceeded on her voyage.

THE ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE.

LIST of further subscriptions to the Relief Fund of the earthquake sufferers in Italy, received at the Royal Italian Consulate, Bombay.

Amount previously acknowledged...	8,641	13	0
A Zoroastrian	10	0	0
Messrs. Gaddum and Co.	300	0	0
Mr. A. S. Colonnello	100	0	0
Messrs. A. Blascheck and Co. ...	200	0	0
Revd. and Mrs. H Menzies ...	16	0	0
Church of Holy Name—Poona (2nd collection)	10	0	0
Messrs. Mongini Bros. (profits obtained at the bar put at the Empire Theatre Concert in aid of earthquake sufferers) ...	84	13	0
Royal Scots Masonic Lodge ...	50	0	0
Mr. K. S. Desai	10	0	0
Mr. F. Barucha, Delhi ...	5	0	0
Collection at Parsee Amerdad Jashan	50	0	0
Miss Rebecca Brokles ...	100	0	0
Mr. Cursetji Muncherji's Sons	50	0	0
Proceeds of Excelsior Cinematograph held on 27-1-09	1,023	12	0
Rs. ...	10,651	6	0

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT FOR ATTACHMENT.

A Stringent Order.

IN the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, have disposed of, a case in which one Sivalingappa Basappa Sintre, original plaintiff and respondent, sued Satappa and others, original defendants and appellants, for the purpose of taking an inventory of certain property worth over two lakhs of rupees, as he feared that defendants were about to defraud him. Mr. Inverarity with Mr. Nilakant Atmaram, appeared for the appellants, the respondent being represented by Mr. C. A. Rele.

The allegation of the plaintiff was that he brought a suit for partition of family property and and that the property was worth about fifty lakhs of rupees, and that defendants were ready to do away with the property with a view to defraud him. He has therefore applied that the property should be forthwith attached and an inventory taken. Defendants, on the other hand, contended that plaintiff had no right to the property, his father having separated long ago. Defendants relied on the partition deed, said to have been executed by the plaintiff's father. The original suit was decided by the First Class Subordinate Judge of Belgaum, who passed an order in favour of the plaintiff. He observed that this was a very curious suit and and that he was not generally inclined to pass orders of attachment before judgment "ex parte." As, however, plaintiff had urged that if delay is caused by the issue of notices to defendants, they would have ample time to remove all the property of great value, he decided upon the following procedure.

He ordered that notices will be issued to defendants to show cause why the property should not be attached and an inventory thereof made as prayed for by the plaintiff. To prevent property being clandestinely removed, during the pendency of the enquiry, a guard should be kept at plaintiff's expense over the property. A Pleader of his Court with a Karkun was deported with two bailiffs to take such measures as are necessary for the property being well guarded. All rooms pointed out by the plaintiff, as containing valuable property or documents, were ordered to be locked and sealed. If spots pointed out by plaintiff as having property buried thereunder be in any house or enclosed compounds, the houses and compounds are to be locked and sealed. If such spots are not so closed, they are simply to be watched by the guard. As it was urged that there is a probability of a riot taking place when the property is attempted to be locked and sealed, the Judge ordered that the District Superintendent of Police should be requested to give a sufficient escort of Police with the Pleader and Karkun to prevent any disturbance of the public peace. The expenses of the guard is to be borne by the plaintiff. He further ordered that the pleader sent on duty was to receive fee at the rate of Rs. 25 per day, subject to a minimum of Rs. 100 and a maximum of Rs. 200. The Karkun will draw his travelling allowance and "batta" and all these amounts were ordered to be borne by the plaintiff, who was asked to deposit Rs. 275 to meet the expenses. Against this order, an appeal was admitted into the High Court and their Lordships said: "we are of opinion that the order of the learned FirstClass Subordinate Judge ought to be set aside. He professes to act under Section 492 of the Civil Procedure Code. But, before a Court can take any action under that Section, it is necessary that certain conditions should be satisfied." Their Lordships, after reviewing the evidence at length, remarked that there were no materials in the evidence to justify the Court to pass such a stringent order. Their Lordships said that the ground upon which the Subordinate Judge has proceeded was that the defendant stated that the property was two lakhs and when he was cross-examined, he admitted it exceeded that amount, But that, their Lordship said, did not necessarily lead to any inference that the defendant was concealing any property. Their Lordships therefore reversed the decree of the Lower Appellate Court.

A HOSPITAL ASSISTANT'S CRIME.

SADASHIV NARAYAN, a Hospital Assistant in the Burahnpur Hospital Dispensary, Khandesh, was convicted by Mr. R. T. F. Kirk, First Class Magistrate, of false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and his compounder, Barikrai Raoba, of abetment of the offence. The former was sentenced to one year' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300, or in default to a further term of four months. The latter was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to a further term of two months' rigorous imprisonment. An appeal by the accused was disposed of in the Bombay High Court by the Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor.

These proceedings were a sequel, to another case, which was disposed of by Mr. R. D. Bell another First Class Magistrate. Mr. William F. Lyon, District Abkari Inspector, while inspecting on the 4th July 1906, the liquorshop of Bhausing, at Faizpur, in Khandesh, was assaulted, and his head broken. Bhausing and Amansing and seven others were charged with the offence and convicted. In that trial, Bhausing and Amansing set up an alibi on the ground that they were at the time of the alleged assault, at 1 p. m., in the Burahnpur Dispensary, where Bhausing was treated for an inflamation of the ear, and Amansing for a chronic sprain. To prove these statements, they called the hospital assistant and his compounder as witnesses. These two swore to the truth of these statements, and produced entries from the Hospital Register, also false tickets of out-door patients. Mr. Bell disbelieved their evidence, and sanctioned their prosecution for perjury, and abetment.

Thereafter Sadashiv and Barikrar were tried before Mr. Kirk, who, in convicting Sadashiv said, that he, as Hospital Assistant, occupied an important position as a Government servant. His evidence in a Court of Justice, in matters relating to his own profession, carried great weight; therefore, his offence was more serious. Not only had he tampered with the entries, but inserted new pages in the register, which was afterwards rebound. Still, the book afforded testimony enough on several points of its having been tampered with.

These two accused preferred an appeal to Mr. B. C. Kennedy, the Sessions Judge. He dismissed their appeals. Their appeals were similarly disposed of by their Lordships.

MURDER OF AN INFANT CHILD.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of an appeal, preferred by a woman named Mashum kom Baban, who was convicted by Mr. C. Vernon, Sessions Judge of Sholapur, of the murder of her newly-born child, and was sentenced to transportation for life.

The accused was a Mahomedan widow, aged about 30, and stood charged with having, on the 10th October last, murdered her newly-born male child, and with having concealed the birth by secretly disposing of the body. The evidence of the Police Patel shewed that the husband of the accused died three years ago, that after his death she lived with his brother, that they left the village together about eleven months ago, and that three months ago the accused returned alone. A child's body had been found in some prickly-pear in a field near the village; and while the Police were making enquirtes, information was brought that the accused had been recently delivered, and that her child could not be found. Marks of blood were found in an empty house, adjoining that of the accused, and also on accused's "sari. The accused pointed out a hole in the floor of the empty house. She made a confessional statement before the Second Class Magistrate on the 13th October, and again to the Committing Magistrate a week later. In the former confession, she stated she gave birth to a male child. She killed it by pressing the throat with her nails, dug a pit one cubit feet deep and buried the body. Next day she took it out and threw it in the prickly pear hedge near the tombstone of the Fakir and returned home. She had made a precisely similar statement before the Committing Magistrate, alleging poverty as the reason for her act. Before the Sessions Court she retracted both confessions. She had admitted the birth, death, and burial of the child, but had denied having thrown it in the prickly pear hedge. The The Sessions Judge found the accused guilty of murder, and sentenced her to transportation for life, that being the lowest punishment allowed by law. Inquiry into the second charge of secretly disposing of the body was stayed.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal, but as to sentence directed the papers to be sent to Government.

A MAGISTRATE'S ALLEGED WRONG ORDER.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon Mr. Justice Heaton, sitting on the Appellate side of the Bombay High Court, have disposed of a report of proceedings from Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji District Magistrate of Kolaba, in a case against Ganput Gopal Pansare. The accused was convicted of the offence of criminal trespass, under section 447 of the Indian Penal Code, in that on the morning of the 19th July, 1908, he unauthorisedly entered into fields which were in the possession of the complainant and obstructed his man in transplanting the paddy crop therein. Accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20, or in default to suffer rigorous imporisonment for twenty days, by Mr. G. B. Kalyanpurkar, First Class Magistrate at Mahad. No appeal lay against the conviction. The District Magistrate considered the whole order of conviction and sentence to be wrong. The complainant admitted that the land in question, which was mortgaged by Rama Pansare to complainant's brother, continued to be in Rama's possession from year to year as tenant. Rama was now dead. Accused said he was his cousin and that the land was given to him by the deceased before his death, and that it continued to be in his possession for five or six months. He therefore objected to the complainant's men conducting transplanting operations in the fields in dispute. The Magistrate had not distinctly found that the accused's intention was to commit any offence or to insult or annoy the complainant. On the contrary, the Magistrate considered that the accused's intention was to get up a claim to the land, but that he had failed to prove it. Mr. Kabraji held that the Magistrate's second issue did not make the accused's act an offence under section 447, but only shewed it to have been civil trespass. It was suggested that, following the ruling in I. L. R., 2 Allah. 101, Empress against Budsing, the order of conviction and sentence should be quashed.

Their Lordships declined to interfere in the matter.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

SUIT AGAINST AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

AT the Small Causes Court, Mr. N. W. Kemp has disposed of a case in which the plaintiff Muncherji Jamsetji sued the defendants Messrs. Croft Modi and Co., Chief Agents of the Gresham Life Insurance Company, to recover the sum of Rs. 2,000, being the amount of his commission on first-year premiums and renewal premiums paid by policy-holders. Messrs. K. B. Setna and R. B. Paymaster appeared for the plaintiff. Amongst several defences, a preliminary point was raised on behalf of the defendants that they were not liable to be sued, as they acted in the matter as agents for the Gresham Life Insurance Society, and the suit ought to have been filed against them. The defendants produced before the Court the agreement between them and the Gresham Life Insurance Society appointing them Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon. The learned Chief Judge held that the agreement clearly showed that the plaintiff was an employee of the Gresham Life Insurance Society, and that the defendants Messrs. Croft Modi and Co. were not personally liable. The plaintiff's pleader then applied to have the name of the Gresham Life Insurance Society substituted for the name of the defendants, and to have them joined as co-defendants. An objection was taken on behalf of the defendants to the proposed amendment, on the ground that it was not warranted by any of the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code. The learned Chief Judge held that, of the sections of the Civil Procedure Code cited before him, viz., Sections 27 and 32, the first section did not apply; it applied to a case of a suit having been filed in the name of a wrong plaintiff. The other section 32 did not apply, because the addition of the Gresham Life Insurance Society was not necessary to enable the Court to adjudicate upon any matter in dispute between the plaintiff and Croft Modi and Co.

The learned Chief Judge held that the amendment would not be allowed. The suit was dismissed, and Rs. 51 were certified for defendants' professional costs.

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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE DISTRESS IN MYSORE.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—Since the Great Famine of 1876-77 the State of Mysore has enjoyed an immunity from severe distress which has encouraged the belief among some officials that famine in that part of India need be feared no longer. During the last few weeks, however, there have been many indications that this is an over-sanguine view. In many parts of the State there is distress at the present time, and this will be intensified should the next South-West Monsoon not bring copious and seasonable rains. It is not easy to gauge the present position with any approach to accuracy. Naturally conditions vary greatly in different tracts. Then, again, non-official reports, some of which are of a gloomier character than official reports, may be pessimistic. Thirdly, it is possible that the Government incline towards a policy of making the best of things "on paper" so as not to depress the spirits of the people. There is very little doubt, at any rate, that the position is, if anything, more serious than official season reports would lead the public to suppose; and the vigour with which preventive and palliative measures are being conducted in all the affected tracts, and with respect to the communities that are the chief sufferers, proves that Government are taking greater precautions than the reports they publish would seem to call for. Roughly speaking, there is scarcely one of these reports that points to prices in any part of the State having reached much more than double the average rate of the last ten years, but we believe that in some places a level of three and even four times the average rate has been reached. If the price of ragi is taken into consideration it is seen that this average ranges from about 24·28 to 17·50 seers per rupee, whereas a week or two ago the range was from 12 to 9 seers. The Shimoga and Kadur Districts send in the worst returns. In Shimoga the price of ragi is a rupee for 10·50 seers, against an average of 24·50; in Kadur the rate is 9·50, against 20·30. In both these Districts, it is reported, food-stuffs are available but their prices continue to rule high. This is perhaps a stereotyped form of expression, for if their were no food-stuffs available there could scarcely be quotations of price. It must be remembered, however, that, season reports give averages, reckoned District by District, and do not, therefore, show the very heaviest pressure of scarcity that is experienced in particular areas. When the range of prices is so great, those of one District being compared with those of another, it is not unfair to assume that a wide range of ratios is also to be found in a single District. In fact, when maximum and minimum figures—even those relating solely to district averages—are studied, it is scarcely possible not to reach the conclusion that there is a lack of either satisfactory communications or sufficient mutual trade between District and District in the State of Mysore.

It must be acknowledged, however, that current figures, while they tell of very high prices, appear to show that the range from maximum to minimum is smaller in these days than it was formerly, and there are various indications that railways are serving a useful purpose in facilitating the transport of grain. The lesson that this should teach is obvious. Yet when comparisons are instituted allowance must be made for the fact that one District may not have attempted to produce the same crops as others, and that when a particular taluq is reported to have only a "2-anna" crop of ragi (or any other grain) the deficiency noticed may not be so important as when some other area can show a "4-anna" crop. Much must depend upon the extent to which a particular grain has been, or is usually, raised in the area to which the figures relate. For the same reason, both private and official reports of the State of affairs in one locality or another cannot be accepted as applicable to the general position. In this respect, the official reports should display greater precision than non-official statements, yet, when read carefully, they will be found to tell, in very many cases, only a very small part of the story that must be told before the true position of affairs can be judged. To remedy this completely may be at once declared to be impossible, and, for this reason, only general deductions can be drawn, and these are liable to be influenced by the spirit in which they are ought. When, however, District after District reports that crops are withering for want of rain, that prices are about double the average, that crops are being damaged by insects, and that cattle are sorely afflicted with disease, it must be apparent that there is distress, and that, seeing how far ahead is the rainy reason upon which hopes of relief depend, there is a grave risk that this distress may culminate in famine. Then, as a consequence of the opening up of certain State forest and reserved lands for cattle-grazing, there were up to the 10th instant no less than 46,731 cattle admitted to such grounds, and in some instances there was no room for more. In view of the above facts, the present position in many parts of Mysore is very serious, and the outlook is still more threatening. We have no desire to take a pessimistic view, but on the other hand, to over-estimate the gravity of the situation would be safer than to gloss over the hard facts that are reported from many quarters. To put matters briefly, there is serious scarcity in the State, and the contingency of famine is one that cannot be ignored.

Whatever the tenor of official documents, the above brief summary reflects, in all probability, the view according to which the measures taken by Government are being guided. It may not be openly acknowledged that there is a real danger of famine but at least the Durbar is adopting more vigorous action than would be requisite if no fear of famine were entertained. There is no reason to suppose that anything will be neglected that might tend to lessen the pressure of distress in the near future. Government have reduced the estimates submitted by the Revenue Commissioner, and have revised them more stringently than the Comptroller thought necessary, but it is plainly stated that these orders are not final. Government await "the framing of a more correct and reliable forecast"; and since adopting this attitude they have already decided to open additional relief works, to endeavour to supply fodder to cattle in need of it, and to provide, at many distributing centress, funds or supplies for the purpose of affording immediate relief when necessary. Financial considerations must be taken into account when the policy pursued by the Government is subjected to criticism, but there is no ground for alarm lest the interests of the people should be sacrificed to a policy of "false economy." As to the more distant future, it is not possible to write so confidently. For some years there has been stagnation in Mysore with regard to the important problem of improvement of communications. The present distress may yet prove to be a blessing in disguise if it arouses the Government a recognition of a danger of which they have not taken sufficient heed in the past. Not very many years ago it seemed as if Mysore would adopt and continue an active policy of railway construction. More recently the State appears to have leaned more towards enterprise in respect to irrigation works. Has there not been a want of balance between these two branches? Both conduce to the development of the natural resources of the country; both serve in part as famine preventive works; both should tend towards diminishing distress when this cannot be wholly guarded against. Unless however, irrigation works can be so arranged as to establish a complete guarantee against scarcity of food grains and fodder, railways must be reckoned with as an indispensable second line of defence. Recent events will probably force the Mysore Government to consider, or reconsider, the the necessities of the State, for it has been demonstrated that Mysore is not wholly secured by its rivers and tanks from the danger of scarcity of food.

RESURRECTION.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE."—In the November number of the "Contemporary Review" is an interesting article reviewing the whole of the question of the Bagdad Railway and the future that lies before it and the provinces it will traverse. A few years ago the pros and cons of the question were far less understood than now, and it will be remembered how after some disposition to share in the undertaking, the late Conservative Government in deference to what was almost a popular mandate, withdrew from any participation, and cold-shouldered the proposal to put the whole adventure on an international basis. Those who opposed our having any part in it, did so on the ground that we were not being offered a fair share of the control and were generally being "badly done." It is now probable that we shall before long receive another offer to join the enterprise, and it will be well that we should know cur own minds thoroughly if such an opportunity does occur. At the time (1903) when we repudiated our original intentions of taking part in the undertaking, much was made of the point that Germany was anxious to embroil us with France and Russia who would both regard with disfavour the success of the German plans. It is, however, now realised that it is very improbable that there is anything more behind Germany's plans than a desire to make a good thing out of the advantages that good diplomacy has gained. It will be sufficient, it is thought, on our part merely to stand out for a resonable share of the advantages in return for our financial support. To encourage investors it is probably necessary that the nation's exact position towards the enterprise should be clearly defined, and without the nation's taking some distinct share of the responsibility investors are not likely to come forward.

The actual position at the present moment is as follows:—The Anatolian Railway Company's line terminated at Konia, and has been extended to Eregli as the first section of the line under its new name of the Bagdad Railway. The first section from Konia to Eregli was 125 miles and brought the line to the edge, more or less, of the great Anatolian plateau and on the heavy portion of the proposed line. This heavy portion consists of four sections of a total length of 840 kilometres, or 525 miles. The second section of the four is that through the Taurus range and the great gorges of Cicilian Gates. It will be the most expensive of all, and money will have to flow. Turkey, however, guarantees the interest and defers her prospect of profits till the line is complete throughout. All that is wanted is capital. The fourth of the difficult sections ends at Helif just south of the town of Mardin on the lower plateau between the Tigris and the Euphrates south of the important centre of Diarbekr. There is no doubt that there will be great difficulty in finding all the capital unless the English come in. A more reasonable share of the control is likely to be offered than was first proposed in the days when the Anatolian Company was flushed with its diplomatic triumphs. The prospects of the line eventually being a success are immense. Since the line from Haidar Pasha on the Sea of Marmora first crept up on the Anatolian plateau, the prosperity and revenue of the provinces traversed have increased by leaps and bounds. Because there was no market for surplus produce a large portion of good land lay fallow which is now under cultivation, and the revenues as well as the prosperity of the people has largely increased. The Turkish treasury even after paying its guarantee to the railway is much to the good. In Mesopotamia, the peasantry are in a wretched state of bad government, want of communications and even insecurity of life and property. The advent of the line with its strong European control, its efficient police and its European-managed native establishments, may be expected to produce even a greater effect than in Anatolia. Apart from politics and considered merely as a contribution to the well-being of the world, the railway as a great highway and artery and a pioneer of civilisation is without doubt desirable.

The concessions to the Anatolian Company include a large number of side issues with unlimited openings for capital. A monopoly of branch lines and feeders with all mineral and forest rights within three miles of the line on either side are not to be lightly regarded. It should be remembered that in ancient days before Alexander's army, coming down the Euphrates, destroyed the big irrigation dams to ensure having water in the otherwise dry Euphrates bed, the country between the Euphrates and the Tigris presented something of the aspect of the canal colonies in the Chaj Doab. To this day the canals of a system that has been extinct two thousand years and more are traceable, and there are huge tracts of wild marsh land that were once corn and cotton fields. According to the writer in the "Contemporary," it is the cherished dream of Sir William Wilcocks, the irrigation expert of Egypt, to see this old system revived and to have a hand therein. To such a prospect, the two navigable rivers and the railway crossing at a line where navigation begins to fail, offer ideal facilities for communications. To the railway authorities the prospect of a demand for unlimited freight is equally attractive. The ultimate effect will be to revive the prosperity of what in the Biblical days were the great empires of the world. So well is Turkey doing with the line already completed that if the Bagdad line is not complete within the next eight years, the temptation to exact the penalties of lateness or to refuse to renew the favourable terms may be too great. It is obvious that the more money that can be put into the work in a short time the more likely is it that the work will be completed in the time allotted. It is an interesting fact connected with the concession that the Turkish Government do not pay any guaranteed interest on sections of the line that may be opened unless those sections are in full working order "from the north" and are connected therefore with the hub of Turkey. This prevents any local tapping of the Tigris basin by bits of lines constructed in thi easy-going path of the Tigris Valley. It is still open to us to obtain a concession to work up to Bagdad from some from port on the head of the Gulf. Such a line would for some time take the wind out of the German sails and could be completed and in the working confidence of traders and producers long before the other line can arrive to connect with it.

MRS. PETHICK LAWRENCE, presiding at an "At Home" in connection with the Women's Social and Political Union at the Queen's Hall, said that 1909 was going to be the greatest year yet known in the history of the women's movement. The Liberal Party had shown itself to be deliberately and strongly opposed to votes for women, but she thought that women were going to vin enfranchisement from this Government neverthless. They knew their own strength, and perfectly well realised that they had the game in their own hands, and the utmost any Government could do was to delay women's enfranchisement, but they did that at their peril.

LORD MORLEY AND THE MOSLEM DEPUTATION.

Native Press Comments.

THE "Indian Spectator":—The Muhammadan deputation gave Lord Morley an opportunity to disburden himself of the thoughts with which the reception accorded to his reforms had filled him. His references to Mr. Roosevelt's speech, to the affairs in Turkey, and to the attitude of the Civil Service, open one's eyes to the wider issues involved in the government of a vast dependency like India, the original and the adopted home of many races and creeds. As regards the Muhammadan criticism of his scheme, beneath the courteous and conciliatory language of the reply, there was a perceptible underrcurrent of disapprobation, if not rebuke. Lord Morley as much as insinuated that the agitation against his scheme of electoral colleges was due more to the hope of taking a tactical advantage of the friendly and sympathetic attitude of Government than to a well-grounded realisation of any injustice and injury to Muhammadan interests that is likely to arise under his scheme. Communal electorates must be the last resort, when every other device to safeguard the interest of the minorities fails. The agitation against every other scheme, short of a separate Muhammadan electorate, at the present stage, is premature. It is not clear from the sentences telegraphed from Lord Morley's reply what modification of his scheme precisely he has in mind. But his reply to the demand of a Muhammadan member of the Viceregal Council was decisive: that demand has created a wide-spread impression that some of the leaders of Muhammadan public opinion are getting flighty and "impossible".

The "Parsi":—One virtue must be conceded to the Mohamedan community in India, and that is that they put all their request to Government in a very clear and difinite form, and, if they cannot be granted, take refusal with dignity and good grace. This, however, only makes the more painful the refusal of requests proffered in so commendable a manner but conceived mistakenly. The Moslem deputation to Lord Morley, which waited on him on Wednesday to express the views of the community on the new reform scheme left nothing to be desired in manner or personnel, but was inspired by a refusal to recognise that it spoke for only a quarter of the population. Lord Morely was prepared to give way on the subject of the mixed electoral colleges, and went so far as suggesting exclusive Mohamedan colleges; but the difficulty against which the Mohamedan leaders struggle in vain is that the most favourable system of election must still leave them there in a proportionate minority on all councils. Their natural disadvantage is aggravated by the ignorance and apathy of the greater part of the community, which makes it almost inevitable that they should go short even of their proportionate representation; and while in numbers and ability their leading men compare to no great disadvantage with the Hindus, there is a serious shortage in the class which would naturally form an electorate. This they seek to counterbalance by obtaining special treatment in electoral matters, and asked Lord Morley for a complete scheme of separate representation from village assemblies up to legislative councils, and in the case of the Viceroy's executive council went so far as to demand one Hindu and one Musalman member as a fixed rule—a requirement which they could hardly have hoped would be granted, and which, even if it did not arouse a protest on the part of the Hindus, would have been obviously unfair to the smaller communities, none of whom are large enough to make a similar demand without appearing ridiculous, and who would practically have been excluded for ever from the Viceroy's and the other councils by the scheme of representation on a purely religious basis.

The "Rast Goftar":—The Mahomedan deputation that waited upon Lord Morley, labour under a delusion that the prospect of the political stability of their community is subject to their existence in India as a separate unit. The claims which they set forth without much equivocation are imbued with a tone of racial jealousy which does not augur well for the harmonious working of the new reform scheme in future. It cannot be gainsaid that, if for what little Indians are indebted for their present position under the British rule, is owing to the political activity of their leading men, Mahomedans have contributed to it a most insignificant quota. The reforms scheme comprises a good deal of what the Congress had been fighting for from its inception. The Mahomedans have hitherto kept aloof from that body, though the Congress did never press its claims from the narrow stand-point of sectarian differences. The Mahomedans yet participate with the general population in what others have attained to with exertion and self-help, and to this that community has not borne a proportionate share. Moreover, they stand this day woefully behindhand in point of education, and even as we write they seek to make up for their educational deficiencies by a presumptuous demand upon Government for preferential patronage, as witness the address of the Sind deputation of Mahomedans to the Governor. The passport for admission to political and administrative privileges is obtained by requisite attainments and education. The Mahomedans, upon their own confession, have the doors of Government service practically barred against them, and why?—because they lack the necessary qualification which education alone imparts. If there is a dearth of men among them who can be trusted with responsible duties of administration, we must take it that the number of individuals who are qulified to control the executive and to legislate for their guidance and for the people, must be necessarily still more insignificant. They claim special communal representation by separate electorates for local Government as for Legislative Councils, and yet few know it better than they that men of their community are kept out of municipal and Government offices because they lack the prescribed qualifications for service. Municipal Boards and Corporations legislate for local affairs as Legislative Councils do for more extensive areas and interests. The Municipal as well as Government executive work on the lines prescribed for general administration by the controlling legislative authority. And, it passes strange that a people should be allowed legislative functions, as Mahomedans have been, before they are able to realise how legislative enactments work in practise, or before they have acquired the necessary training to administer them. The Delegates who waited upon Lord Morley will see the absurdity of their position and of the claims which they are pushing with enviable ardour but without much forethought. They have begun at the wrong end of the ladder, and if they are wise in their generation they will realise that there is no royal road to political progress.

The "Indu Prakash":—No wonder Lord Morley is conciliatory towards the Mahomedan's demands. The reader knows well that our Mahomedan countrymen were not pleased with the Electoral colleges which Lord Morley's Despatch had tentatively proposed. A system which sanctions distinct and exclusive electorates for Mahomedans was what they ask for. Their other demands are that the number of Mahamedan representatives on Councils should be determined not by ratio of population alone but by political considerations and local conditions and that there should be two members—one Hindu and the other a Mahomedan—on the Viceroy's Executive Council. In considering these demands of our Mohomedan countrymen we took occasion in a recent issue to make it clear that of course though we never favoured on the high principles of ultimate political unity any system of denominational electorates or elections as a pernament factor in our systems of national representative bodies, still in order to secure the co-operation of our Moslem brethren, we would not quarrel with the concession given of special representation to them proportionate to their number. Let them have it in the most effective way and let modifications be made wherever necessary in the scheme of the Electoral Colleges with that view. But in regard to the other demands, we showed that they were totally imcompatible with immutable principles. We find that Lord Morley's reply confirms the view we took.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—It is evident from the very judicious, but most conciliatory, reply which Lord Morley gave to the deputation of the Mahomedan League in London headed by Mr. Amir Ali, that no other could have been made. He made it quite clear "urbi et orbi" that while there should be, as a matter of vital principle, an adequate representation of all great interests in our Legislative Councils there need be no fear as to the "method" by which that representation is sought to be fairly secured. In other words, what Lord Morley meant to say was this, that so long as the fundamental object to be achieved by means of the principle laid down is in no way defeated, there need not be any hard and fast method of bringing about it. His system of electoral colleges is not of the cast iron type of the Median and Persian laws. Neither is it arithmetical or geometrical or logical. Sufficient elasticity would be allowed to work out the object in view but without detriment to the principle. So far then our Mahomedan friends may rest assured that their interests will find, by some judicious method, an adequate representation but without prejudice to other equally large interests. Yet in a friendly spirit Lord Morley has given them a fair warning which, it is to be hoped, they will earnestly take to heart. It would be fatal to their own interests were they to clamour for representation in a financial or sectarian spirit. "Rest and be thankful," that is the practical statesmanlike advice given to the Mahomedans. But this is only a secondary matter. What we are most pleased to notice in the telegraphic summary of his speech is his emphatic re-iteration, in unmistakeable and unequivocal language, that in the polity of the Government of India there shall be "no governing caste" as was laid down as early as 1833 in the Great Charter Act of that year. He had determined as early as possible to have one Indian (irrespective of race or creed) of proved merit and ability in the Viceregal Executive Council. "The principle of such recommendation was to remove the apparent disability of the Indian to hold a certain office because he was an Indian, and to demonstrate that we held to the famous promise of Queen Victoria's Proclamation, that neither race nor creed should debar a man of requisite ability." Thus this stalwart Liberal Minister of State has now amply vindicated the solemn character of that "famous" Proclamation. This is indeed a triumph of the great principle, and Lord Morley has earned the lasting gratitude of the Indian people by thus holding fast by the anchor of the gracious Proclamation of Victoria the Good.

The "Gujeratti:—Lord Morley's reply to the Mahomedan deputation that waited upon him presents him in a most favourable light as a responsible, cautious and far-seeing statesman. The reply is noteworthy in certain respects and will be welcomed throughout the country as being of a very reassuring character, and as containing a very important declaration of policy in one or two highly important matters. It is, indeed, very gratifying to learn that the Bill dealing with the proposed reforms is ready to be introduced in Parliament the first minute after the Address and would be actively pressed forward. It did not embody, he proceeded to observe, pious opinions or academic reforms and no time would be lost in putting the Act into practice in India. This frank and straightforward statement will go far to disarm all further criticism and remove all lingering doubts and suspicious that doubtless exist in certain quarters. Lord Morley's tribute of praise to the Madras Congress and the Mahomedan Conference held at Amritsar will be widely appreciated by Congressmen and organisers of the Conference. Lord Morley's warning to the Mahomedan deputation at the close of his speech was conceived in a most friendly spirit and in the best interests of the people of this country. More than once has Lord Morley said in Parliament and elsewhere that he and Lord Minto have been in entire accord on the question of the proposed reforms, and there is little doubt that the scheme of reforms that has been announced would have been a moral and political impossibility but for this harmony of political spirt and views between the two statesmen. Lord Morley is more than justified in saying that if the present plan failed, it would be long before such opportunity occurred. He was still more emphatic in his estimate of the situation when he maintained that they would never have a combinatian of Viceroy and Secretary of State, so united in desire to do full justice to the wishes of all the peoples of India.

The "Jam-e-Jamshed":—Lord Morley's reply to the Mahomedan Deputation must be held to be sufficiently reassuring by the most pessimistic of them, for it emphasises the determination of the Government to adopt the best feasible method for securing what might be called a living representation of the community. It should satisfy the more reasonable section of the community at least. In regard to the claim—"the dubious tactics" as the Secretary of State characterised it—that there should be a Mahomedan on the Viceroy's Executive Council "qua" Mahomedan, we should certainly hail the day when there would be one Hindu and one Mahomedan, representative on the Council. But if the Secretary of State feels it impossible to accede to the demand, it is to be hoped wiser counsels will prevail and racial jealousy will not be permitted to interfere with the great concession that Lord Morley intends making to the Indians as a whole. "If the present plan failed it would be long before the opportunity recurred. They would never have a combination of Viceroy and Secretary of State so united in the desire to do full justice to the wishes of all peoples of India"—these words uttered by Lord Morley himself must warn all patriotic Muslims against pushing too far what seems to be an impossible demand at present.

The "Sanj Vartman":—It was announced by Reuter two days ago that an influential Mahomedan Deputation, headed by Mr. Amir Ali, would wait upon Lord Morley and "demand repesentation by seperate electorates at all stages, from rural Boards to the Viceregal Council and substantial representation on all Councils and, lastly, that both Moslems and Hindus have one representative each on the Imperial Council." This influential Deputation waited upon Lord Morley on Wednesday and the reply given by the Secretary of State has been substantially cabled by Reuter. The last demand of the Deputation has been summarily put out of court. Lord Morley "characterised as dubious tactics the claim that there should be one Mahomedan representative on the Viceroy's Council." This would virtually mean that one third of the Council should be Indian. Fancy hoping for a whole loaf, when even a substantial slice of it is but a doubtful speculation! We are glad that Lord Morley, in his reply, did not simply "refuse"—but put forth an argument that will go towards "fusing" the various discordant elements existent to-day in India. The following is the keynote of Lord Morley's reply to the Deputation: "If he recomended an Indian to the Viceroy's Council, it would not be as a Mahomedan or a Hindu." Noble words these, almost a paraphrase of the historic words spoken by the late Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyebjee, as President of the third session of the Indian National Congress held at Madras in 1887. Said that great orator, statesman, judge and jurist: "I am an Indian first and a Mahomedan afterwards." We are glad to see that Lord Morley indirectly reminded the Deputation of these historic words. The last, but the greatest demand of the Deputation was thus frankly disposed of. As for the complaint made by our Moslem brethren about the proposed Electoral Colleges, there was at least rhyme in them, if not much of reason.

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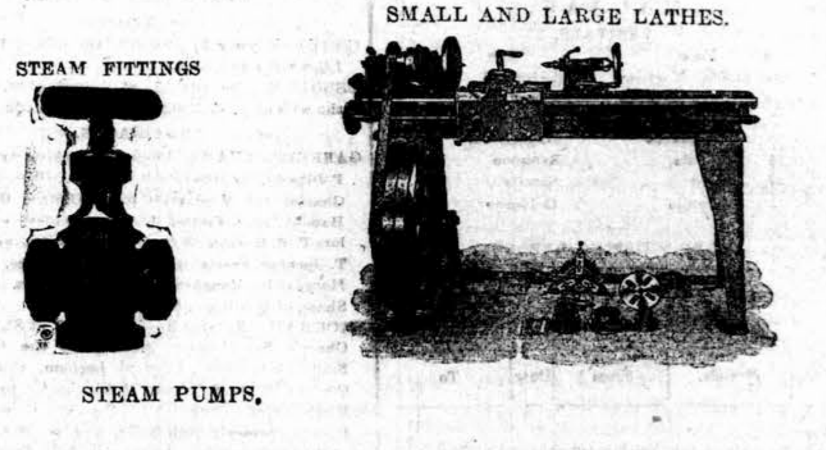

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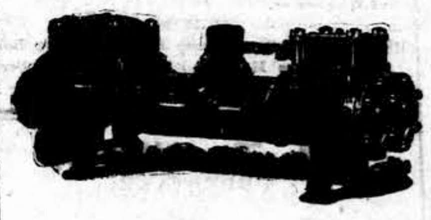

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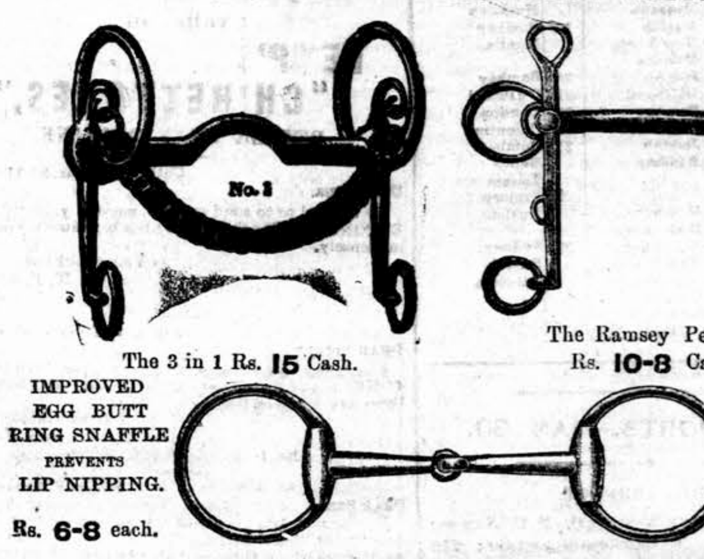

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
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DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation.
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COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Cº, Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & Cº, Agents in Bombay.
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Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch
You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.
"Really wholesome Confectionery." Lancet.
Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."
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Clean Cool Comfort for the Skin.

Natures's secret for a clean healthy skin is ICILMA NATURAL WATER—this wonderful water contains an absolutely new principle that does away with the necessity for greasy or starchy skin foods, glycerine, herbs or essences. The Icilma principle is to so cleanse and stimulate the natural energy of the skin that this is able to resist heat, cold or age.
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All Icilma Toilet preparations are made with Icilma Natural Water and for giving tone and transparency to the skin, preventing and curing irritations from cold, wind, heat or insect bites, and after shaving they are supreme. Nothing else known will give the same clean cool comfort, healthy transparency and velvety softness as Icilma.
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A PURE FRAGRANT POWDER FROM ORIENTAL HERBS 2/9 Per Box
ROWLANDS ODONTO
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FOR PRESERVING & BEAUTIFYING THE TEETH AND GUMS
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You want Beautiful Teeth
—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beatiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.
All you require is a good brush and
Rowland's Odonto
"For Your Teeth."
It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.
Buy it, because it's best. 2/9 at your own chemists, Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING.

Bombay Seventh Extra Meeting.

There were several signs on Saturday of the approach of the Big Meeting Hill, Bray, Whalley and Rickaby arriving from Calcutta as well as the trainers Byramjee, Ramshaw and Penton added to reinforcements of punters. To cater for them there was an almost complete ring of bookmakers, only a very few managing to come out on the right side. A first trial was given to the new totalisator which found very fair support and returned good dividends, but did not appreciably affect the ring.

Two divided races made up seven for the day, and in each case not an outsider came home. A splendid finish was provided in the big horse race, Admiral Crichton being prominent and looking all over a winner till the very post was reached. As we have learnt, Ashanti Gold is a slow starter, but after lying a long way back he put in a great run and dead-heated. It was a disappointment that owners divided, everything pointing to Ashanti Gold's ultimate success.

In the divided new pony race, Tennis first ran surprisingly badly, Rubio winning easily The other was always good for Jadir with Thewil again placing. Both winners were ridden by Hoyt, as also the last, Jehangir. He also won confortably after Famous had been better backed on the strength of Evans riding him instead of Dhafer.

The Dadur Plate was divided, and Lookman proved too much for Grey Falcon and Creditor. Salanic was again favourite, but once more failed to show Poona form. In the second division Great Power failed to stay, leaving Meerjan to win with a bit in hand though Sanjakdhar came well after being pocketed on entering the straight and having to pull up and come outside.

A poor lot went out for the Novice Plate, Brutus and Fritz being the pick. The former was never seriously troubled, Reefat unexpectedly coming second after going wide and losing some ground. Mahan and Fritz made the second dead-heat for third place during the day.

Bleach as trainer shared Hoyt's three successes and it is noticed that Carter has taken over the string recently trained by Goolam Ally.

Details:—

FIRST NEW MAIDEN PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr M Goculdass' Rubio, 8st 2lbs............A Hoyt 1
Mr G K's Goldman, 6st 4lbs (carried 6st 9lbs)...... Abdoola 2
Mr A S Oomer's King Henry, 6st 4lbs (carried 6st 11lbs, ...Melsom 3
Mr Yussuf Zaid's Fruit Salt, 8st 2lbs......Mujeed 4

Also ran.—Tunis 8st 11lbs; Americus 8st 9lbs; Telegraph 8st 2lbs; Darwin 8st 2lbs; Zamra 7st 12lbs; Mizhir Beg 7st 12lbs; and Mazi 6st 4lbs.

Betting:—6 to 4 against Tunis, 3 to 1 Rubio, 5 to 1 Goldman, 7 to 1 Fruit Salt, and 10 to 1 and 15 to 1 the others.

The Race:—King Henry led out followed by Tunis and Goldman and at the three furlongs the last named went to the front, Fruit Salt lying here fourth. Rubio began to come up at the bend and at the distance drew level to the leader and going ahead won by 1 1/2 lengths. A head separated King Henry from Goldman. Time—1min. 9 4/5secs.

Winner trained by C. Bleach.

Totalizator paid Rs. 52 on the winner for a Rs. 10 ticket.

SECOND NEW MAIDEN PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr M Goculdass' Jadir, 8st 2lbs............A Hoyt 1
Mr Ahmed Adam's Thewil 8st 5lbs (crd. 8st 6lbs) J Hill 2
Mr Adil's Bailey (late Daghistan,) 8st 2lbs.Heeroo 3
Mr Kassim Jurgi's Malta, 7st 12lbs.........Whalley 4

Also ran.—Quick Fire 8st 11lbs; Zoobair Flag 8st 11lbs; Middleman 8st 9lbs; Diligence 8st 7lbs; Royal Mail 8st 7lbs; Hurgon 8st 7lbs; Mahdi 8st 5lbs; Second Class 8st 5lbs; Gulshafal 8st 2lbs; Balak 8st 2lbs; and New York 7st 12lbs.

Betting:—Evens Jadir, 4 to 1 against Middleman, 6 to 1 Thewil, 7 to 1 Second Class; any price the others.

The Race.—Zoobair Flag was the first to get off and followed by Hurgon and Jadir raced to the quarter mile where Bailey and Middleman began to come up. At the bend Middleman went wide and Jadir in the middle with Bailey on rails assumed the leadership. Jadir soon separated himself and won easily by 1 1-4 lengths. Thewil coming with a rush at the finish snatched second place from Bailey by 1/2 length.—Time 1 min. 10 1-5 secs.

Winner trained by C. Bleach.

Totalizator paid Rs. 28-8-0 on the winner.

FIRST DADUR PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's Lookman 8st 13lbs C. B. Muhomed 1
Aga S. Shah's Grey Falcon...8st 11lbs...Heeroo 2
Mr. Nasralla Abdoola's Creditor 9st 3lbs Wano } Dead
Nawab of Bhopal's Sahoon...8st 1lbs Mujeed } heat

Also ran.—Mumbra 9st 7lbs; Mutlag 9st 2lbs; Salanic 8st 10lbs; Amood 8st 9lbs; Vedas 8st 9lbs; and Hazza 8st 4lbs.

Betting.—5 to 2 against Salanic; 7 to 2 Creditor; 5 to 1 Grey Falcon, Mumbra and Lookman; 8 to 1 Vedas; 10 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Vedas was the earliest out of the gate and led Salanic and Sahoon to the three furlongs where Salanic was in lead and Lookman began to come up at the bend Salanic was done and Lookman led the field up the straight. Grey Falcon came up with a fast stride at the distance, but failed to catch Lookman who won by 3/4 length A neck divided the placed horses.—Time 1 min. 23 2/5 secs.

Winner trainned by C. B. Muhamed.

Totalisator paid Rs. 93 on the winner.

SECOND DADUR PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr. D. Runchordass' Meerjan, 8st. 11lbs...J. Hill 1
Mr. Newton's Sanjakdhar, 9st..............Yussuff 2
Mr. Rama Govindjee's Aden, 7st. 12lbs...Mujeed 3
Mr. A. S. Oomer's Rajput, 9st..............Melson 4

Also ran:—Devon 8st. 12lbs; Maimoon 8st. 11lbs; Great Power 8st. 8lbs; Woolwinder 8st. 1lb. car. 8st. 4lbs; Gaucho 7st. 13lbs; Settler 7st. 13lbs; Hishan 7st. 11lbs; Good Morning 7st. 10lbs; Shimal 7st. 9lbs; and Begler Beg 7st. 6lbs.

Betting.—5 to 2 against Meerjan and Great Power; 5 to 1 Maimoon; 7 to 1 Rajput and Sanjakdhar; 10 to 1 Settler and Woolwinder; longer odds against the others.

The Race.—Meerjan led out followed by Great Power and Hishan and at the quarter-mile Sanjakdar began to come. At the bend Aden and Rajput were close to the leaders. Sanjakdhar was shut out up the distance and Meerjan won by one length. The same distance separated the second and third. Time 1 min. 23 secs.

Winner trained by Byramji Rustomjee.

Totalizator paid Rs. 38-8 on the winner.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Mr. Vincent Clifford's Ashanti Gold 9st. 5lbs..................W. Bray } Dead
H. H. Aga Khan and Aga S. Shah's Admiral Crichton 8st. 11lbs...Heeroo } heat.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Lady Metal 9st. 2lbs...A. Hoyt 3
Mr. James' Gambara 8st. 5lbs..................Native 4

Also ran:—Moonlight 8st. 3lbs; Chevalier 8st. Rosewater 6st 7lbs, car 7st.

Betting.—5 to 4 against Ashanti Gold, 7 to 4 Admiral Crichton, 6 to 1 Chevalier, 8 to 1 Lady Metal and Moonlight.

The Race:—Rosewater was left and Admiral Crichton led out, followed by Moonlight and Lady Metal. At the five furlongs the order was Moonlight, Admiral Crichton, Lady Metal, Gambara, Chevalier and Ashanti Gold. At the three furlongs Admiral Crichton was again in the lead and at the quarter mile Ashanti Gold got into fourth place, Admiral Crichton was still leading up the distance when the favourite came with a strong challenge and dead-heated on the post. Lady Metal was second a length off. Time.—1min 31 3-5secs.

Owners divided the stakes. Ashanti Gold was trained by F. C. Potter and Admiral Crichton by Ali Mahomed.

Totalizator paid Rs. 11 on Ashanti Gold and Rs. 21 on Admiral Crichton.

A NOVICE PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Mr. Lions' Brutus, 9st. 3lbs. .... Evans 1
Mr. Moshen Abdul Aziz's Reefat, 7st. 12lbs. (car 7st. 13lbs.) .... Mujeed 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Mahan, 9st. C.B. Mahomed } Dead
Mr. G. K.'s Fritz, 8st. 13lbs.........W. Bray } heat.

Also ran:—Akrabad, 9st. 3lbs.; Zaigum, 9st. 3lbs.; Meerdhan 9st.; Desert King, 9st.; Nilum, 9st.; Narsin, 8st. 13lbs.; Virtuous Bay 8st. 10lbs.; Lizaz, 8st. 2lbs.; and Transfer 8st. 2lbs.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Brutus, 3 to 1 Fritz, 9 to 2 Mahan, 6 to 1 Akrabad and Desert King, and 10 to 1 and 20 to 1 the others.

The Race:—Akrabad led out, attended by Brutus and Fritz, and at the bend Mahan came up behind the bunch and Brutus assumed the leadership. Up the distance Reefat came with a tremendous rush, but failed to catch the favourite, who won by three quarters of a length; one and a quarter length divided the second and third. Time—1 min. 39 1-5 secs.

Winner trained by Faizhad bin Saif

Totalizator paid Rs. 41 on the winner.

THE MATOONGA PLATE—1 1-4 Miles.

Mr. M. Goculdass' Jehangir, 7st. 11lbs....A. Hoyt 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Darianoor. 7st. 8lbs. ...Mujeed 2
Mr. Toolsidas Tejpal's Antica, 7st. 7lbs. ...Kanai 3
Mr. Beg's Famous 9st. 4lbs. ....Evans 4

Also ran:—Precious, 10st. 1lb.; Sialkote, 9st. 2lbs.; Young Kohinoor, 8st. 7lbs.; Meager, 8st. 4lbs.; Wild Poppy, 7st. 10lbs.; Moscow, 7st. 8lbs.; Nooman 7st. 6lbs.; Bendigo, 7st. 6lbs.; Multiform, 7st. 2lbs., Urgent, 6st. 12lbs.; and Young Salanic, 6st. 10lbs.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Famous, 3 to 1 Jehangir, 9 to 2 Meazer, 8 to 1 Preciously and Sialkote, 10 to 1 Wild Poppy, and any price the others.

The Race:—Wild Poppy led out followed by Meazer and Antica and at the six furlongs Meazer was in lead. At the half mile Antica was at the head of affairs and at the three furlongs the order was Jehangir, Famous, Moscow and Antica. Up the distance Jehangir was challenged by Darianoor, but the leader stayed out and won by half a length, while a head off was Antica. Time—2 min. 25 secs.

Winner trained by C. Bleach.

Totalizator paid Rs. 49-8-0 on the winner.

THE 26TH P. W. O. LIGHT CAVALRY.

Annual Sports.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, January 30.

Colonel Westlake, D.S.O., and Officers of that distinguished and eminently sporting regiment, the 26th P. W. O. Light Cavalry were "At Home" on their grounds at Gharapuri this evening when a most interesting programme of sports was put forward. The previous afternoon too was occupied with sports of a varied character, and on both occasions the splendid sporting qualities of the regiment was betrayed to a nicety. But it is the exceptional hospitality of the regiment which commands admiration. Their hospitality this afternoon was unbounded, and to intensify the pleasure of experiencing it, the Band of the 80th Carnatics played some delightful selections during the evening. All the choicest flowers of Poona and Kirkee Society bloomed on the gaily decorated grounds, and among them was all the chivalry and velour of the Station, augmented by a small army of officers from other directions. One of the brightest features of the programme was the musical ride by a smartly turned out squadron. Colonel Westlake, Major Arnold, Lieutenants Merton, Mowat and Summers, and Lieutenant-Colonel Logan Hume comprised the executive. list:—

1st DAY.

INDIVIDUAL TENT-PEGGING.—For sowars. Limited to four men per squadron. Two runs each.

Rs.
1 R R Fazzarddin 8
2 Sowar Akbar Ali 6
3 Sowar Sodar Singh 2

INDIVIDUAL TENT-PEGGING.—For non-commissioned officers. Limited to four men per squadron. Two runs each.

Rs.
1 Duff. Khan Singh 10
2 Duff. Mohamed Sarwar ... 5
3 Duff. Noor Hussain... ... 3

MOUNTED COMBAT.—For non-winners. Limited to 2 men per squadron.

Rs.
1 R R Amichand 8
2 K Duff Bhoor Singh 5
3 R Duff Jawar Singh 3

Flat Race, Native Troops—1-4 mile.

Rs.
1 Futteh Khan, 66th Punjabis ... 10
2 Kalai Khan, 107th Pioneers ... 5
3 Gul Jahan, 26th Cavalry 3

Lime Cutting—For Native Officers Prize, a whip.
1 Riss. Zaman Khan

SYCES FLAT RACE.—200 yards.

Rs.
1 Druswenic, R. A. 8
2 Chinaya, R. B........................ 5
3 Kadir Khan R. B. 3

2nd DAY.

SECTION TENT-PEGGING.—For Regimental Challenge Cup and Rs. 20. One team per squadron
1 "A" Squadron—cup and Rs. 20.

BRITISH OFFICERS TENT PEGGING.—Open to the station. Miss and out. Prize a whip.
1 Lieut. J. S. Mowat.

SECTION JUMPING (regimental) one team per squadron. Prize Rs. 20.
1. "D" Squadron.

SECTION JUMPING.—Open to Mounted Infantry. Prize Rs. 32.
1. Wiltshire Regiment.

MOUNTED COMBAT (regimental) FINAL.—Prize Rs. 25.
1. Sowar Sheo Bagath Singh

SECTION TENT-PEGGING.—Open to R F. A. Two runs. Prize Rs. 32.
1. 8th Battery, R. F. A.

WRESTLING ON HORSEBACK—Prize Rs 32.
1 "D" Squadron.

Flat Race British Troops.—1-4 Mile.

Rs.
1 Staff Sergt Millar 15
2 Gr Spicely 10
3 Pte Buckley, Rifle Bgde 5

CAMEL RACE.—Prize Rs. 5
1 Zaman Khan.

BEST TURNED-OUT HORSE AND MAN.

Rs.
1. Actg. Lce. Duff. Nazir Beg ... 10
2. Sowar Hir Sing 5

CHILDREN'S RACE

Rs.
1. Boy Charaj 6
2. Girl Manna 4
3. Girl Phillips 2

BOMBAY HUNT.

The largest field this season assembled beneath the trees at the foot of Sahar Hill at daybreak yesterday morning. This fixture is always a favourite one, but a gathering of almost seventy followers of the chase is admittedly large and shows how much the sport shown by our local pack is appreciated. As we have had so many magnificent gallops this season it is difficult not to write in too glowing terms of the sport we have all enjoyed so much, but I think I may safely say without fear of contradiction that the hunt yesterday morning beats any we have previously had this year. It was dark but pleasantly cool when we left Santa Cruz to hack across the flats and the melon ground to Sahar Hill, and as there was plenty of dew on the ground the elements seemed very propitious for good sport. As soon as daylight would permit a move was made round the base of the hill to the covert which lies on the fringe of the Bomanwadi Valley, and hounds at once told us that a jackal was in the neighbourhood. Leaving the wood the jack streaked away across the finely banked rice-fields of the valley and bearing to the left lead us over a particularly rough piece of melon ground, but a cart track which runs through the middle of this dangerous area of country was gratefully made use of by a large number of people. Crossing the Tulsi Main Water-pipe and a well known stony nullah beyond we gallop over more wide stretches of paddy fields until we reach a walled in enclosure which abuts on to the Andheri Road. A halt for a short space of time on the road shows us that the jackal which had evidently been trying to hide inside the enclosure, had doubled back instead of coming across the road, and back we accordingly went at rare speed over some of the best paddy fields in Salsette. Running practically parallel with the Backwater we followed the pack over this charming line of country almost as far as the iron bridge near Kurla, where the hounds were able to overtake the jackal and kill him. The gallop had been a very pleasant one, but time being at our command and the temperature still delightfully cool, the Master decided to return to Sahar to draw the well stocked covert which lies on the north of the village. After giving us good time to change our horses the hounds were then put into this spinney and once again the welcome music of the pack announces the fact that the scent of a jackal had been found. Getting away to the right of the wood the pack darted across some familiar rice country and after sinking a nullah race along a lengthy grass field, at the end of which the big nullah known as Bapnala had to be negociated. Some people seemed to strike this nullah in a particularly deep place, as they appeared to those behind them to literally sink into the bowels of the earth. Further paddy fields beyond take us once again to the Andheri Road almost in front of the big white church at Marole. A stern chase then ensued over the country surrounding this village until we come to the upper reaches of the Backwater at the ford which we so often find so useful. The jackal however did not seem to care to face the flowing stream, but ran along the edge of it on the near side Following the pack accordingly we arrive at the foot of Jack Symons' Hill. One looked to right and to the left to see whether it was possible to keep on terms with the flying pack without having to climb this very steep hill, but as the pack ran dead straight up the centre of it, there was nothing to be done except to follow the same line. Galloping up this hill brought vividly to our minds those sporting Point to Point Meetings given by Mr. J. L. Symons, after whom this hill has been called, as a turning flag in the race used to be pitched almost on the summit of the hill. Bearing to the left down the far side we cross the road which runs from the village of Marole out into the jungle and then gallop as fast our horses can put legs to the ground across the Marole Valley to the foot of the range of hills known by the same name and on the top of which the famous caves are situated This range of hills at its commencement consists of numerous steep hills with narrow valleys in between, and the line which hounds took necessitated careful riding and a good horse to follow them straight. One loose roan horse was to be seen following for miles, its unfortunate owner having somehow parted company a long distance behind. Running for a considerable time though the grassy palm woods of Goregaum we arrive at a particularly dense jungle through which it was only with the utmost difficulty horses could follow the hounds. Just five people—Mrs. Beatty, Colonel Bull, Mr. Blair, Mr. Croft and Mr. Burney—were able to get through this dense jungle in time to see the direction in which hounds were fast disappearing along the open country beyond, Mr. Croft being much the nearest rider to the pack, having been the first to shake himself clear of the jungle. The chase along this firm open grass land then became faster than at any time through this protracted hunt, albeit with horses which had already been called upon to do so much very severe work. In spite of the increasing strength of the sun, hounds still held with the utmost tenacity to the scent of the jackal and finally running him from scent to view killed him in the open some short distance beyond Malad station. Worked out on the map the hunt was a six mile point, but taken as hounds ran a considerable addition must be added to this estimate of the distance covered. It was indeed a Red Letter Day in the annals of the Bombay Hunt.

Hounds next meet on Tuesday the 2nd February at Chuckla, and we shall doubtless endeavour to have another gallop after the old customer who lives in the Andheri Mango Tope.

JACKAL.

Hounds will meet on the following dates:—

February *2nd, Chakla.
February 4th, Santa Cruz.
February 7th, Parla.
February °9th, Jackal Hill. (Andheri Station).
February 12th (Friday), The Kennels.
February 14th, Sahar Hill.
February °16th, Irla.
February 18th, Santa Cruz.
February 21st, Cross Roads. Melon Ground.
February °24th (Wednesday), Chakla.
February 26th (Friday), The Jackal Club.
February 28th, Sahar Hill.

° Proposed by days but subject to cancellation.

CALCUTTA RACES.

The Civil Service Cup.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, January 31.

The following is the betting for the Civil Service Cup, which will be run next Wednesday:—Devon, 3 to 1; Bonita II and Circus Girl, 4 to 1; The Point, 5 to 1; First Bell and Eileen, 6 to 1; and 10 to 1 the others.

The following are the weights:—Bonita, 10st 7lbs; Circus Girl, 8st 10lbs; First Bell, 8st 8lbs; Matin Bell, 8st 2lbs; Son of a Gun, 7st 9lbs; Coin II, 7st 6lbs; The Point, 7st 5lbs; Flitch, 6st 13lbs; Devon, 6st 12lbs; Eileen, 6st 9lbs; Cocky, 6st 7lbs; Fabiana, 6st 7lbs; Lady Polly, 6st; Bob Major 6st, and Thelma II, 6st.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

Saturday 30th January, 1909—the day of the first Challenge Cup Race—will probably linger in the memory of our yachtsmen. It was a day of hard wind, a day of accidents and a day of surprises. Only two of the big boats entered for the Challenge Cup, Eileen IV, and Sapphire. The course set was from the Committee Vessel round Sunk Rock, thence round a mark boat off Gull Island, thence to the Schooner, finishing with a leg up to North Karraja and home. The breeze at the start was moderate and Eileen was first over the line, five seconds after gunfire, the Sapphire five seconds later. On the broad reach to Sunk Rock sapphire passed the bigger boat, rounding 13 seconds ahead. Eileen got into difficulty with her spinnaker, and after having carried away her spinnaker boom gave up the attempt to set that bit of canvas and headed straight for Gull Island. Sapphire took a course more to the south-east which proved to be the course to take as Eileen had to gybe when nearing the mark boat and in rounding the mark boat lost a man overboard, but he like the member of Melody's crew last week, found the water too cold and after a time climbed on board much to the chagrin of the gulls on Gull Island. After rounding the mark, both boats close handed on the port tack and stood on for some distance. Eileen was first about soon after followed by Sapphire who was leading. The sea troubled both boats, but Sapphire stuck pluckily to it and held her own even Eileen until they got into smoother water in mid-harbour when Eileen crept away rounding the Schooner three minutes and twelve seconds ahead of Sapphire. At the finish Eileen IV was 4 minutes 25 seconds ahead and the Sapphire won on rating allowance by 2 minutes 33 seconds. It was a splendid race throughout, and while we sympathise with the disappointment of Eileen IV in not winning her first Challenge Cup Race, we congratulate the sporting owner of Sapphire, on a capitally sailed race, and shall look forward to the subsequent races which decide the winner of of the Cup.

By the time the B Class started the breeze had freshened considerably. Seven boats were entered the Class being increased in numbers by Turquoise, Melody and the Lawrence, and decreased by the absence of "Erin."

Melody was first over the line, followed by Mannikin, Peewit, Turquoise, Pixie and Trixie—Lawrence carried away her shrouds before the start, and on the stroke of gunfire her peak halbards went—so she was forced to retire.

One or two of the Class did not seem to appreciate the gype at Sunk Rock, preferring to go about shortly after rounding this mark, Peewit made for home, the others carrying on towards South Karanja. Pixie carried away the jaws of her gaff on this run and also retired. This left only Melody Turquoise, Mannikin and Trixie in the race. Turquoise carried on round South Karanja, and the Mark Buoy, but on rounding the latter mark to make for South Karanja Buoy again, she carried away her tiller; but with true sporting spirit—and we might add engineering skill—a makeshift was fixed up and carrying on bravely, she rounded the Schooner first at the finish. An excellent piece of work. Melody was 2 1-2 minutes behind. Trixie won the race on allowances, with Turquiose second and Melody third.

In the C Class there were eight starters, the Lapwing and Sitara each with a reef down, the others carrying all sail. Maud was first over the line with Jean on her heels, then Tomtit, Coralie, Lapwing, Sitara, Waroonga, and Curlew. The last-named was a little too early on the line, and had to put about.

On the broad reach to Sunk Rock some of the boats held on towards the shore to keep out of the tide. Jean for a few seconds seemed to be bound for Colaba caused by her carrying away her tiller, but again, engineering skill was to the fore and a handy bamboo took on the duty. The yachts were fairly close rounding Sunk Rock, with Jean in the lead. It was a tricky gybe round this mark, followed by a run to South Karanja, the little craft forging around in a following sea, and travelling like steamers. A beat to the Mark Buoy with a moderate sea and a very fresh breeze gave most of the yachtsmen a wetting and unfortunately Jean had another mishap, this time splitting her jib and so ruining her chances. A tight beat on to the Schooner, helped by the remainder of the flood tide, spread the boats out a little and Coralie had the misfortune to carry away her bobstay, having to make fast the tack of the jib to her nose. This just spoilt her chance of securing the winning gun, hard lines distinctly, as with a full spread of canvas, and excellently handled she was having things her own way. Eventually she secured first place on allowances. The Sitara's reduced sail area seemed to help her as she managed to wipe out some of her previous performances by making second place in the handicap. Tomtit was third. Waroonga gave up.

Ten boats crossed the line for the Ships' Boat Race, both the R. N. and the R. I. M. sending in a contingent. The pace was great, the boats doing the course in excellent time. The 34-foot cutter of the "Hyacinth" found a gust a bit too strong for her and went over, her crew being assisted without mishap aboard the same vessel's second cutter. Round Sunk Rock and up to the Mark Buoy the boats were fairly well together. The other 30-foot cutter, of the "Hyacinth" overstood up harbour and lost ground. The 1st Pinnace of the "Hyacinth" got the gun—but the "Hardinge's" second jig won on time allowance. The officials on the Committee Vessel had a heavy task in taking the times of finishers, as craft of all classes were rounding together.

The following races sailed on Saturday:—

R. B. V. C. 1st CHALLENGE CUP RACE.—Sailed at 3 p. m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Sapphire..*	6 58	R.H.H. Hopkins and Major Muter R.E.	5 57 34½	2 50 36½
Eileen IV*	Scr	R. W. Fisher...	5 53 9½	2 53 9½

* Subject to adjustment on remeasurement.

Course No 10+14 = 17·4 miles. 1st Prize won by Sapphire and 2nd Prize won by Eileen, IV. Wind N.-W. Strength Fresh.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Trixie	27 44	Officers, Rl Scots	5 45 43	1 47 59
Pixie	18 12	E.Y. Watson, and J. E. Aspinwall.	Did not finish.	
Mannikin	26 52	Officers, R.A. ...	5 51 13	1 55 21
Peewit	30 20	Duncan Fraser ...	Gave up.	
Lawrence	28 36	Lieut. Hutchinson R. I. M....	Gave up.	
Melody	Scr	J. B. K. Macbeth	5 25 12	1 55 12
Turquoise	Scr	S. W. Stokes and W Darling ...	5 28 28	1 53 28

Course No. 40=10·41 miles. 1st Prize won by Trixie, 2nd Prize won by Turquoise, and 3rd Prize won by Melody. Wind N.-W. Strength Fresh. Time-limit 7 p.m.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-35 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Tomtit	2 38	Capt H Gloster	5 14 17	1 36 39
Coralie	6 35	Col H Mead	5 15 36	1 34 1
Maud	1 58	Officers, R E	5 21 18	1 44 20
Lapwing	Scr	Capt H. A. L. Hepper, R N...	5 19 23	1 44 23
Valkyrie	8 33	R Walker	Did not Start.	
Curlew	2 38	C A Wordsworth	5 24 40	1 47 2
Sitara	6 35	J E Needham...	5 17 17	1 35 42
Jean	7 14	C N Moberley..	Did not finish.	
Waroonga.	Scr	E de G Diamond.	do.	

Course No. 39 = 7·85 miles. 1st Prize won by Coralie, 2nd Prize won by Sitara and 3rd Prize won by Tomtit. Wind N. W. Strength Fresh. Time-limit—7 p.m

SHIPS BOATS RACE.—Sailed at 3-40 p. m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
36' Pinnace I.	Scr	H.M.S. Hyacinth	5 9 34	1 29 34
36' Pinnace II.	Scr	do	5 15 22	1 35 22
34' Cutter..	8 24	do	5 29 17	1 40 53
30' Cutter I.	23 57	do	Did not finish.	
28' Gig I...	23 57	R. I. M. S. Hardinge.....	do	
28' Gig II...	23 57	do	5 22 24	1 18 27
28' Cutter I.	14 21	do	5 14 30	1 20 9
28' Cutter II.	14 21	do	5 17 59	1 23 38
28' Cutter III.	14 21	do	Did not finish	
30' Cutter II.	23 57	H.M.S. Hyacinth	do	

Course No. 34 = 7·15 miles.—1st Prize won by 28' Gig R. I. M. S. Hardinge, 2nd Prize won by 28' Cutter I. R. I. M. S. Hardinge, 3rd Prize won by 28' Cutter II. R. I. M. S. Hardinge. Wind N.-W. Strength Fresh. Time-limit—7 p.m.

FOOTBALL.

The Murray Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW January, 30.

The drawing for the first round of the Murray Football Tournament, the Cameroonians play the East Yorks, and the winners play the 2nd Worcesters.

In the second round the following teams play:—Shorpshires and the Middlesex Regt; Rifle Brigade and 4th Worcesters; Leinsters and King's Dragoon Guards; Durhams and Royal Irish; Lancs Fusiliers and 17th Lancers; King's Own Regiment and Highland Light Infantry; Royal Dragoons and Essex Regiment.

The first round will be played by February 6th and the second by February 18th. Ties will be drawn afresh for the third round.

HOCKEY.

The Alderson Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, January 30.

The 66th Punjabis and 116th Infantry from Bombay met this evening on the Gymkhana ground. In the first half the 116th scored, the 66th Punjabis having missed three good chances. In the second half the Punjabis equalized during the last few minutes of play. In the next interval of five minutes each way, nothing transpired, and the game accordingly ended in a tie with one goal all.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES SESAMUM.

Final forecast of the Til (Sessamum) crop of the Central Provinces and Berar—Season 1908-09—(relating to the period ended 18th December 1908).

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1906-07, the area under Til in the Central Provinces and Berar representad some 18·50 per cent. of the total area under Til crop in British India.

Character of the Season.—The second forecast submitted in October last related to the state of the crop up to the close of September. Though sowings were somewhat impeded by continuous rain conditions were otherwise favourable; germination was on the whole good, and little resowing was necessary. The heavy rains of July and August, however, stunted and damaged the crop considerably. The break at the end of September improved prospects and facilitated weeding: but late sown til suffered subsequently from want of moisture.

Area.—For the Central Provinces and Berar together, the area sown with the crop is estimated at 869,000 acres, which is 11 per cent. smaller than the area under crop in the preceding year and 6 and 3 per cent. respectively, less than the quinqennial and decennial averages. Owing to continuous and heavy rain sowings were short in all districts except Nimar, Betul, Chhindwara and Wardha. In the second forecast the cropped area in the Central Provinces was estimated at 830,803 acres. The present estimates give an area of 773,542 acres. The decrease (57,261 acres) as compared with the previous estimate is partly due to the fact that fields sown with late til, which was damaged by heavy rain, were ploughed up and resown with other winter crops. The estimate (96,000 acres) for Berar practically remains the same as in 1907, but is short of the averages of the quinquennial and decennial periods by 15 and 22 per cent. respectively.

Outturn.—The abnormally heavy rains of July and August did considerable damage to the kharif til, and the late variety suffered similarly from want of moisture. Insect pests also injured the karif til in Hoshangabad, Chhindwara and Bilaspur. Of the important til-growing districts a normal yield is expected only in Raipur. Elsewhere the estimated outturn ranges from 50 to 90 per cent. of the normal and for the Central Provinces as a whole it works out to 81 per cent. of a normal crop. The total yields for the Central Provinces is estimated to amount to 56,603 tons, which is 25 per cent. above the yield of last year, but is still 15 and 6 per cent. respectively below the quinquennial and decennial averages. In Berar the outturn is estimated at 73 per cent. of the normal. The estimated yield is 9,383 tons; or 6 per cent. less than in the last season. In the Central Provinces and Berar together, the present season's yield is expected to exceed that of 1907-08 by 19 per cent.

Exports.—During the period from 1st October to the middle of December 1908, the total exports amounted to 8,930 tons, as compared with 3,249 tons in the corresponding period of 1907, 10,004 tons in 1906, and 9.756 tons in 1905. The exports from Berar during the same period in 1908 amounted to 136 tons, as compared with 40 tons in 1907.

Prices.—The wholesale price of til ranged between Rs. 4-10-0 and Rs. 8-10-0 per maund against Rs. 6-15-0 and Rs. 10-4-0 during the corresponding period of 1907.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LINSEED.

First forecast of the Linseed Crop—Season 1908-09 (relating to period ending 13th November 1908).

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1906-07 the area under linseed in the Central Provinces and Berar has represented some 28·20 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

Sowings began early in Mandla, Betul, Bilaspur and the Vindhyan districts; late in Seoni, Narsinghpur, Chhindwara and Chanda; and at the normal time (about 15th October) elsewhere.

In all districts in which linseed is of importance a considerable increase in the area is anticipated owing to favourable conditions at sowing time. In a few parts, sowings were restricted owing to the rapid drying of the soil; but generally the crop has been much more largely sown, the net anticipated increase being 238,000 acres, or 43 per cent. on last year's figures. Germination was generally good, and practically no re-sowings were necessary. Prospects are at present fair to good: but rain would be welcome everywhere, particularly in Nimar, Drug, Chanda, Amraoti and Buldana.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, January 30.

The weather has again been dry everywhere and clouds have much reduced this morning. Pressure still irregular and the weather far from settled, and it is not unlikely that a few thunderstorms will occur in the central parts of the country to-day. There are, however, as yet no indications of the existence of conditions usually associated with general rain in Northern India at this time of the year.

Temperature is much below normal over the greater part of Central and Northern India; humidity also is in defect in the same regions.

Forecast.—Precipitation is probable in Kashmir; a few thunderstorms may occur in the central parts of the country.

SIMLA, January 31.

Light precipitation occurred yesteday at Kashmir and half an inch of rain fell at Mergui. In Chota Nagpur and Orissa the weather reported this morning is to gloomy with a drizzle at one or two stations. Except in this latter area and Kashmir, skies are nearly free from cloud over the whole of the Indian area. A slight disturbance is passing Eastwards through Persia. This may affect the weather in the North-West of India to-day or tomorrow, but at present only of a feeble character.

Forecast—Light rain may occur to-day, in the head of the Bay and Baluchistan and of snow likely to continue in Kashmir. A few showers are possible in the North-West of India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 30th JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 30th January, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies have cleared in the southern half of the division but are moderately clouded in the extreme north and lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is generally equal to the average. Day temperature has risen slightly and is now in defect only at a few stations; night temperature continues generally lower than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect over the whole division. Temperature is low.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light cloud persists in Upper Sind and West Rajputana but elsewhere skies have cleared. The air has become damper than usual at Karachi but is drier at the other stations. Day temperature is normal in Sind and in defect in Rajputana; night temperature is normal in lower Sind but has fallen and is now low over the rest of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect and temperature remains generally lower than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has risen slightly but is still lower than usual nearly everywhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Bombay but has increased and is now normal or in excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature is normal but the minimum is lower than usual in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual and temperature is generally normal.

General Remarks.—The barometer has again fallen over nearly the whole of the reporting area, the fall being rapid in Sind, Cutch and the adjacent parts of Rajputana, but this change does not seem to be associated with any unsettled conditions of weather. Skies have cleared in Northern India and no precipitation has been reported. Temperature is beginning to rise in North-West India.

Dry weather is likely nearly everywhere.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire	63·1	53·6	0·06	5·22
Jask (29th)	71·8	61·3	...	1·64
Muskat (29th)	72·8	62·6	...	4 70
Multan	69·8	40 5	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	61·9	33·4	...	1·46
Lahore	66·4	38·2	...	1·01
Sirsa	66 3	34·6	...	0·21
Ambala	63·0	37·5	...	1·02
Delhi	67·7	42·7	...	0·47
Agra	67·0	40·5	...	1·06
Mainpuri	67·3	40·2	...	0·39
Jhansi	70·5	46·5	...	0·44
Cawnpore	69·9	36·5	...	0·16
Allahabad	69·6	41·5	...	0·22
Jacobabad	75·1	39·8	...	0·07
Karachi	73·0	56 0	...	0·68
Ajmer	68·4	40·2	...	0·33
Jaipur	69·2	38·1	...	0·35
Kotah	?	?	...	0·18
Bhuj	?	52·5	...	0.00
Dwarka	74·8	52·2	...	0.00
Veraval	82·7	54·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	76·9	42·7	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para	78·5	49·0	...	0·00
Surat	82·6	52·1	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	79·6	49·2	...	0·00
Deesa	78·3	40·9	...	0·00
Neemuch	70·5	40·3	...	0·00
Indore	73·1	48·1	...	0·01
Jubbulpore	70·5	42·8	...	0·86
Saugor	70 6	50·0	...	0·32
Hoshangabad	74·6	46·4	...	1·54
Khandwa	79·2	47·1	...	0·07
Akola	83·2	47·6	...	0·00
Amraoti	82·3	55·8	...	1·06
Nagpur	80·6	51·6	...	0·02
Chanda	82·5	53·0	...	0·03
Raipur	78·2	53·1	...	0·00
Bombay	78·7	63·3	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	84·8	59·9	...	0·20
Mormugao	84·0	68·2	...	0·00
Karwar	85·8	65·5	...	0·00
Malegaon	87·9	49·1	...	0·33
Ahamednagar	87·9	50·0	...	0·00
Poona	89·0	48·2	...	0·37
Sholapur	92·3	57·4	...	0·00
Bijapur	91·2	59·2	...	0·15
Belgaum	88·3	58·6	...	0·34
Aurangabad	85·2	49·7	...	0·82
Nizamabad (Indur)	89·9	57·2	...	0·00
Hyderabad	91·3	63·2	...	0·00
Mangalore	85·7	71·4	...	0·24
Calicut	85·3	68·6	...	5·36
Cochin	88·7	73·3	...	1·09
Colombo	88 5	72·0	...	6·20
Masulipatam	92·3	67·8	...	0·23
Bellary	94·5	62·3	...	0·26
Cuddapah	92·2	65·6	...	4·05
Madras	87·5	66·0	...	18·84
Bangalore	86·8	56·3	...	0·87
Coimbatore	87·9	61·3	...	3·25
Trichinopoly	89·6	65·8	...	6·20
Negapatam	84·9	70·0	...	10·20

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, H=Heavy, F=Fresh.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 320 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 30th January was 29,945 in. 6ft. The height of observatoy barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 11 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 12 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

HIGH COURT.—FEB. 1.

(Before the Hon. The Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

30-08-406-18-2806—Ardeshir H D and Co., Byramji Rustomji Mistry vs Hirabai widow Pestonji R K and Co.
32-08-976-07—Malvi H M and R Dulabdas Amesey vs Bai Sada widow Raghavaya B and N.
38-08-345-07—Ardeshir H D and Co., Chatoorbhuj Ranchordas vs Vasanji Moti and others. In person S A Tyabji.
39-08-648-08—Thakerdas and Co—Dhunjibhoy B Cooverji vs Framji Jamshedji Valsada and others M B Chothia.
40-08-397-02—Mansookhlal J and H Wasoodeo Waman and others vs Ramchandra Waman and others Captain and V
41-08-407-07—Thakurdas and Co—Javerchand Purmanand vs Abdul Hoosain Tyabji Bicknell M and R.
42-08-738-04—Edgelow G W and Co Rustomji N Motabhoy vs Khimji Hirji Kayani and others D and D Mulla and M Bicknell M and R
4508-304-07—Payne and Co—Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed vs Gungaparsad Dwarkaparsad Jehangir M and S
46-08-989-07—Hiralal and Co—Rehmatbai widow vs Jackshibhoy Vishram and others Malvi H M and R
57-08-420-08—Thakerdas and Co—Miya Mahomed Jan Mahomed Chotani and others vs Zarabibi widow and another Captain and V.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

568-08 In person A pauper Pandurang Narayen Javeri vs Narayen Roghoba Javeri and others M B Chothia and M H and Co part heard.
768-08 Little and Co. Dewji Waghji and others vs Cullianji Damodhar Thakurdas and Co Part heard.
261-08 M B Chotia Vias Motilal Ranchor vs Tribhovandas Mangaldas and others Nanu H and Co.
629-06 K D Shroff Kavasji Pestonji Bharucha and others vs Perosha Pestonji Bharucha and others Ardeshir H D and Co Dinsha and D Sorab and J.
494-08. C. P. D. Cunha Nabinabai vs Haji Abdoola Baboo and others Ardeshir H, D. and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

24-08 Mulla and M Sagoonabai widow of S vs Soolaji Luximan Thakurdas and Co.
25-08 Wadia G and Co Munchersha B Mahimwalla vs Noroji B Mahonwalla Mirza M and M.
26-08 Ardeshir H D and Co Daniel Chamier vs Bai Jayabai Dickshit D and Co.
27-08 S J Judah (for a pauper) Yala of Vasta vs Wallibai widow of G V Dinsha and D. For postponement.
13-07 Jehangir G and B Ranchordas Moolchand and another vs Narandas Khatoo Malji and K.
12-08 Captain and V Moolshanker Khoosal vs Purbhooshanker Jaganath Unwalla and P.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.)

For Decree Absolute.

319-08—Edgelow G W and Co M J P Andrade vs The Mohanlal Kandas Ginning and Maf. Co., Ld. In person.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

793-04 Wadia G. and Co. Nandlal Thakerseydas and another The Bank of Bombay and another Crawford B. and Co part heard.
183-08 Kanga and P Bai Mariambai vs Bai Singaribai widow.
341-07 Mansuklal G and H Shrichand Jatha the Firm vs. Cursondas Laxumidas Jamsetji R D.
681-06 Little and Co Geemandass Gordhandas Govindji vs Dayabhai Tapidas and others Chitnis M and M.
695-07 Little and Co Bai Fatmabai widow vs Yemnabai and others K and P M B Chothia.
396-08 Pestonji R K and Co Warden and Co a firm vs Haji Janmahomed Moosa Kanga and P. For postponement.
903-07 Edgelew G W and Co Mirza Mahomed Kashani Bebi Sakina widow and others.
756-07 Thakurdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs. Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Bart and others Pestonji R and K K D Shroff.
176-05 Unwalla and P Safoorabai widow and others vs Abdoolabhoy Khakibhoy and others Little and Co. Unwalla & P.
493-05 Unwalla and P Safoorabai widow and others vs Abdoolabhoy Khakibhoy and others Little and Co.
660-08 Jehengir M and Somji Braz Miguel Lopes vs Sakaram Vishramker K D Shroff.
924-07 Tyebji D and Co Ramchandra Lalji vs Lalji Mancherji and others Edgelow N W and Co.
299-06 Wadia G and W Chhabildas Laloobhoy vs Ramdas Chhabildas and others Edgelow G W and Co D F and D Little and Co. K H L & M.
155-08 Captain and V The Hon the Advocate-General of Bombay vs Damoder Madhowji and others Payne & Co. For postponement.
547-08 Edgelow G. W. and Co. Ranchordas Tribhovandas and another vs Munmohandas Ramji and another Mansooklal J. and H.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 31st January 1909.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Min.
Turkey ...	31	9	23	3	11
Teheran ...	31	12	20	0	35
Suez	31	13	0	0	22

NOTICE.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted, but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (12-1-09).

In continuation, private telegrams for Provinces of Messina and Reggio, Calabria are accepted at sender's risk.

The London Correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" telegraphed as follows on the 22nd instant:—"In connection with the Imperial Press Conference, the Editors are to be entertained at Marlborough House, Stafford House and the Mansion House, and visits to the Fleet and Army Manœuvres and to industrial centres are also being arranged."

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, FEB. 1, 1909.

BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

THE Health of the British Army in India has improved of late years, due to a great extent to improved sanitation in cantonments and to an equal extent, probably, to the increased care and attention devoted to the investigation of the causes and to the most scientific treatment of diseases. The principal causes of death are enteric and abscess of the liver, and excluding these two diseases the death-rate in the past official year was only 4·40 per thousand, a rate which is scarcely more than one and a half times as high as the similar rate usually recorded among troops serving in the United Kingdom, notwithstanding the greater dangers attending life in India. The mortality from each of the more important diseases, except tubercle of the lungs, was lower than in the previous year. The chief causes of invaliding were, in order, ague, debility, tubercle of the lungs, valvular diseases of the heart and diseases the result of misconduct, these causes accounting for 889 invalidings—one half the total—as compared with 939 in 1906. Troops serving in the Southern Army suffer more than those in the Northern Army though the death-rate is practically lower—due almost entirely to the smaller mortality from heat-stroke, tubercle of the lungs and pneumonia. In the newly issued report on the subject we find that very few medical officers offer any remarks upon the simple continued fever, and for the most part those who do are content with the explanation that the disease is due to digestive troubles or to exposure to the sun. In most cases the blood was examined for malaria parasites and in a few the serum test for enteric fever was also carried out, the results of both these diagnostic methods being negative. The reports in malaria are very full and it is evident that on most stations every detail in connection with the prevention of this disease receives attention.

It is explained, with regard to malaria, that the practice of relying entirely upon the result of a microscopic examination of the blood for a diagnosis of malaria was not adopted so generally as in the previous year, chiefly because the result was negative in so many instances. In most stations the negative results were attributed to the general use of quinine for prophylactic purposes, and in some to the infections being less secure than in very malarious years. The latter hypothesis receives some support from the fact that there were 4,942 cases of ague treated in barracks during the year as compared with 4,317 in the previous very malarious year. The treatment and especially the after-treatment of patients suffering from malaria is now carried out much more thoroughly than formerly; treatment by intramuscular injections of quinine is adopted for severe cases in a number of stations and in nearly all stations the after-treatment of patients is continued for at least six weeks after their discharge from hospital. This practice has reduced considerably the number of re-admissions on account of relapses and has therefore been an important factor in reducing the admission rate. As regards the prevention of primary attacks, it is being realised that for the European soldier measures of prophylaxis "for the individual" are of most service and in some stations a distinct advance has been made in this connection by the provision of mosquito-curtains to all European soldiers. When it is stated that soldiers in stations with climates so widely different as are those of Peshawar, Delhi, Agra, Dum Dum, Colaba, Bhamo and Rangoon, willingly and intelligently used the mosquito-curtains provided for them, and that many soldiers in these and other stations purchased curtains at their own expense, it will be appreciated that there can be few if any, stations in India where the heat is such that soldiers would object to use nets. The measure is felt to be especially necessary in forts located in cities where anti-mosquito operations cannot be carried out.

Regarding enteric it is shown that the Army Medical Department has relaxed no effort in the direction of Research, but the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India remarks that on account of the great increase in the amount of new literature published during recent years and the highly technical nature of the methods of research which increased knowledge has made essential in the study of typhoid and allied fevers, it is probable that before very long the task of continuing the commentary must be handed over to those whose daily studies are solely in connection with bacteriological work. It is fortunate, therefore, as the Sanitary Commissioner remarks, that in the recently constituted Bacteriological Department of the Government of India we possess a band of workers who are competent to carry on in a thorough and adequate manner the necessarily brief and in other respects imperfect summaries which for so long have served their purpose in the Sanitary Commissioner's report. The literature published during the year reported upon, however, has contained no contribution which alters radically the conceptions formed since the epoch-making work of Koch and his followers; however, some further details of the results obtained by the Committee of Investigation at the Central Research Institute at Kasauli are included in the report before us. There is much on the subject of the bacilli of typhoid and paratyphoid fevers, and the conclusion the Sanitary Commissioner arrives at is that the only right method of preventing enteric is to detect and render innocuous those who harbour the bacillus. In India we are glad to find this matter is being taken up with energy and the recommendations passed by the Standing Committee on Enteric Fever are at present being acted upon—with the probability that within a comparatively short time the prevalence of this dread disease will have been considerably diminished.

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FAIR WAGES AND SWEATING. IN 1891 a resolution was passed in the House of Commons regarding "Fair Wages" and a little over a year ago a Departmental Committee was appointed to consider the whole matter and to see how far it is possible to secure better pay for the unskilled or only partially skilled worker. Having expressed a strong opinion on sweated labour, Government now inserts a "Fair Wage Clause" in all its contracts. The Committee's report is not a remarkably clever document, but it has certain good points. It records, for instance, that the Committee have rejected the proposal that Government contracts should contain a clause to enforce the observance of "Trade-Union conditions," although in practice, it is stated, "such conditions of employment as are generally accepted in the district in the trade concerned must be taken into account when considering the question whether a particular contractor is observing the "Fair Wages Clause." The *Spectator*, dealing with this subject, has some interesting observations on the subject of State employment which, we think, will hardly be palatable to the leaders of Trade-Unions. "On the broad question of the duty of the State to undertake responsibility for the conditions under which its employes, whether directly or indirectly employed, conduct their work and are remunerated for it, one or two important considerations have to be borne in mind. If the State is to insist that those who work for it shall always receive the wages of competent workmen, it necessarily follows that the State must refuse to employ workmen who are incompetent. To give the same wages to the incompetent as to the competent man would be an act of gross injustice. It certainly is a strong thing to say that the State as an employer is never to employ incompetent workmen, but on the whole this policy can be defended. It means, if honestly carried out, the maintenance of a high standard of national efficiency, and to this extent is all to the good.

It leaves, however, the problem of the incompetent man even more acute than before, for at present there is not the slightest doubt that many incompetent men have found their way into all grades of the public service, and are travelling as passengers in the boat which the competent men, by their steady swing and hard pull, drive forward. To get rid of these incompetents out of the Government boat would secure greater economy, as well as greater efficiency, in the national work.' Now this is diametrically opposed to the system under which Trade-Unions exist. The passport of admission to a Union is somewhat hard to define. In many cases an apprenticeship of some sort is insisted on, but this naturally can only apply to skilled trades. In the case, for example, of railway men no expert knowledge is demanded, so that membership of a railway Union does not postulate that the worker is worth his position. Yet the Union attempts to set up a high standard and to get incompetent men paid at the same rate, so that although the last Trade-Union Conference repudiated Socialism the very essence of the scheme is Socialistic. So long as Government attempts to employ only the best workmen, whatever may be their tasks, it can never join hands with Trade-Unions. It is on this principle, we presume, that Mr. Asquith proposes to establish Wages Boards with a view to fixing a minimum wage—a proposal he views far more calmly than we can do, for the minimum wage would be obviously unfair if fixed at the standard of the higher paid classes, while it would be futile if fixed on a lower scale, and we doubt whether any scale would ever be accepted in practical working. The value of an employe is a percentage of the profit which he can make by utilizing his employer's capital, and a fair wage is that profit less the amount of interest the worker could expect, as an average, allowing for changing economic conditions, from the capital involved were it his own. We are glad the Committee has rejected Trade Unionism as a standard and hope Mr. Asquith's suggestion will be equally strongly vetoed.

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY. SOMEONE in the General Department of the Secretariat has been at great pains in sifting and martialling the replies to the letter addressed by Government to the various public bodies of the City regarding the proposed development of the City of Bombay and the improvement of communications in the Island. The bodies addressed were the Improvement Trust, the Corporation, Chamber of Commerce, Millowners Association, Port Trust, the Railway Companies, Bombay Presidency Association and the Indian Merchants Association. The Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchants Association, which was not addressed, sent in a reply, while the Presidency Association, which was, vouchsafed no answer. The omission may probably be attributed to the same causes which led to the reply of Corporation being the very latest sent in; but we do not know. In reply to the first question as to the desirability of preparing schemes for the construction of residential areas in the north of the Island three of the bodies asked would reclaim Back Bay and two would utilize Trombay. As to the widening of Abdul Rehman Street, three are in favour and four against it. Three bodies would confine the long distance traffic to BoriBunder station, two are uncertain, and two would not. As to the abolition of the railway between Grant Road and Church Gate Street, one body only is in favour of the project while six are against it. To house the middle classes general opinion favours Mahim, but as to the provision of workmen's trains or trams there is a general consensus of opinion that no such arrangement is necessary.

THE Kankinarrah Jute Mill declares a dividend of 8 per cent for the past year.

THE Maharaja of Kashmir left Calcutta for his State.

THE latest reports from the Punjab state that a bumper harvest is now assured as the result of recent rain.

JUSTICES Brett and Holmwood of the Calcutta High Court are gazetted for furlough from the 27th March to the 2nd September next.

AN official notice appears in our advertisement columns, stating what roads will be closed to traffic to-day and to-morrow on account of the Tabut processions.

THE numbers under famine relief this week have increased to 47,000. Bengal reporting 32,000, the United Province 9,000 and Eastern Bengal 5,000; while the Central Provinces account for the remainder.

THE Government of India are consulting Local Governments regarding the proposal to include nitric, sulphuric, picric and other strong acids, within the purview of the Poisons Act.

FROST is reported to have done some damage to the crops in the Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Hardoi, Kheri and Bahraich districts. Standing crops as a whole are in good condition except in Fyzabad and Cawnpore.

THE directors of the Assam Bengal Railway have again approached the Secretary of State with a view to the acqusition of the Dacca-Mymensingh-Jagganathganj Branch of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to England on Saturday by the P. and O. Co's steamer "Persia" were:—Lord Camoys, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. H. Pinhey, Mr. W. Maxwell, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, and Comdr. E. Stocken.

THE small-pox epidemic in Calcutta is increasing, the Campbell Hospital reporting 123 admissions this month. A new temporary shed to accommodate 30 patients has been built and another is being constructed.

GOVERNMENT has issued a memorandum summarising the replies of the various bodies addressed in its letter of December 1907 relative to the development of Bombay City and the improvement of communications in the island which replies we have published from time to time. Government has not yet made known its own mind on the subject.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN FRANCE.

The Guillotine at Work Again.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JANUARY 16.

AFTER the resolution passed by the Chamber of Deputies in favour of the retention of capital punishment, expressing as it did French public opinion on this subject, it was expected that some of the murderers lying under sentence of death in various French prisons for many months past would at length expiate their crimes on the scaffold. President Faillieres, who within the last six weeks commuted the death sentences upon six murderers into imprisonment for life, felt that he had no course but to bow to the will of Parliament, and M. Briand the Minister who so eloquently advocated the sparing of 'Messieurs les Assassins' also yielded—and did not resign. M. Clemenceau notwithstanding his strong humanitarian convictions may also retain office, since he remains silent on the subject. As matters stood, the Government had no further pretext for not making a beginning with a few at least of the worst criminals under detention. They had only the 'embarras du choix' between 20 murderers and the degrees of atrocity varied. But prominent among the sinister assemblage stood the Pollet gang of assassins and marauders who for a long period previous to their capture had infested Lille, Bethune and the whole district. Their audacity and the impunity which they seemed to enjoy paralysed the inhabitants so that at length a perfect reign of terror prevailed. Of this gang four of the ringleaders were at length arrested and sentenced to death but, in view of the invariable exercise by the President of his prerogative of mercy in the worst cases, the people who had so sorely suffered from the acts of these miscreants had little or no hope that justice would be done upon them. Yet the four men under arrest were charged with murder or attempted murder in 25 cases and with criminal robbery in over 100 cases. Some of the murders were committed in a peculiarly atrocious manner. It was with these men, therefore, that the Government resolved to terminate the inactivity of the guillotine and the long holiday enjoyed by M. Deibler the headsman or, as he is called here, "Monsieur de Paris." This functionary and his four assistants conveyed the guillotine from its resting place near Paris to Bethune, where it was erected on a scaffold outside the prison at that place—just as in Paris. The execution was fixed for 7-15 a.m. on January 11th, but long before that hour and despite the drizzling rain every inch of ground in the space before and near the scaffold, every window or other coign of vantage commanding a view of the scene, was filled by eager and excited spectators. These came from far and near in conveyances ranging from the motor car to the humblest country cart. The mob manifested intense execration against the condemned and when the latter appeared on the scaffold one after another to meet their doom, hoots and yells rent the air. Only one died game and faced unfalteringly the fatal knife and the sea of angry faces all around. The others came to the ordeal with ashen features and trembling knees scarcely able to stand. The headsman's assistants, however, always make sure on these occasions by standing behind the condemned man—pushing—or rather rushing him along and bending down his head and shoulders so as to get him easily under the knife 'le coupereau,' which is immediately released by the headsman and falls upon the victim's neck. As is usual at public executions in almost every country, and as used to occur before the scaffold in the London Old Bailey, the dread function carried out at Bethune did not appear to exercise any sobering effect upon the populace assembled to witness it. On the contrary one heard nothing but howls against the condemned men, alternating with ribald songs and the cries of street hawkers driving a roaring trade in comestibles. The populace in fact made a regular holiday of the occasion. It has been said by apologists that this signified no more than the explosion of the pent-up joy and relief of the people at the extermination of the miscreants who had so long terrorised them. But a large and important section of French public opinion, including the strongest advocates of capital punishment, do not believe that any deterrent effect is now exercised by executions being conducted publicly, whatever may have been the case in former times. A strong movement has therefore been set afoot and a private member's Bill will be introduced in the Chamber for carrying out executions privately inside the prison as in England. Some object, moreover, to the shedding of blood attendant upon the working of the guillotine, and advocate electrocution as in the United States. But in any case it is felt that the publicity or non-publicity of executions should be kept strictly apart from that of the retention of capital punishment, which is now so strongly demanded by public opinion. A striking manifestation of this state of feeling is afforded by the fact that M. Deibler, when he had finised his grim work on the scaffold at Bethune and was proceeding to the railway station, was recognised by the crowd and loudly cheered. The headsman had become for the nonce quite a popular functionary.

KING EDWARD'S VISIT TO BERLIN.

Elaborate preparations are being made at Berlin and Potsdam for the State visit which, according to present arrangements, King Edward and Queen Alexandra are to make to the Kaiser in the first fortnight of next month in return for the Emperor's State visit to England in 1907. It is understood that the arrangements for the official reception of their British Majesties will be on a magnificent scale. The King and Queen will be lodged in a splendid suite of apartments on the first floor of the Imperial Palace in the centre of Berlin. The visit is expected to extend over six days, and after the Court functions at Berlin their Majesties may be the guests of the Emperor and Empress at Potsdam. Sir Charles Hardinge, the British permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, will accompany the King. It is infinitely to be desired that the approaching meeting between the two Monarchs may tend to the establishment of a better, more cordial, feeling between their peoples. It is a result sorely needed to mitigate, let us say the asperity, of the present international situation. Anglophobia was rife enough in Germany before the outbreak of the Near Eastern crisis but it has certainly not abated since British politicians and journalists took up such a strongly hostile attitude against Austria-Hungary on account of her annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Germany from the first elected in her quality of faithful ally, to stand by Austria in the whole business. Hence British criticisms of the latter Power were resented almost as much at Berlin as at Vienna. This feeling of Austro-German solidarity as against England remains as strong as ever, although Germany is no less solicitous than before to pass as Turkey's very good friend while now acting as honest broker between that Power and Austria. The belief prevails both in Berlin and Vienna that the whole British agitation against Austria-Hungary on the Near Eastern question was originally inspired by King Edward who felt extreme displeasure at being kept entirely in the dark by the Emperor Francis Joseph regarding the Austro-Hungarian annexation project, at their meeting at Ischl last year. It is to be remembered, moreover, that the German Foreign Office never issued through any of its "inspired" Press organs any contradiction or rectification to the constantly repeated accusation that the persistent object of King Edward's policy was to isolate or "hem in" Germany. In Austria-Hungary, between whom and Great Britain a good understanding so long existed, resentment is felt at the present British 'volte face,' particularly in view of the friendly feeling manifested by Austria towards Great Britain throughout the Boer War. I have just heard from an exceptionally well informed correspondent in Berlin that on all these grounds, to say nothing of the old grudge on the Naval question, King Edward can hardly expect a cordial or enthusiastic popular reception in Berlin. It will be a fortunate thing in fact if he escapes being received with marked coolness. Surprise, indeed, is felt in some diplomatic quarters why King Edward should choose the present moment for going to Berlin at all.

The Kaiser is still leading the "simple life" at Potsdam and honours Berlin with his visits as little as he possibly can. His Majesty does not get fair treatment sometimes between the intrigues of the Court Camarilla which is constantly endeavouring to lead him back to a policy of reaction, and the distrust of the Radical, Constitutional, and Socialist parties who distrust the sincerity of His Majesty's conversion to constitutionalism imagine him to be intriguing against Prince Bulow and misrepresent both his private and public utterances. An instance of this has just occurred in connection with the customary New Year's reception of Generals by the Kaiser, at which His Majesty is stated to have read to the company a technical military article, accompanied by some political comment, contributed by General Count von Schlieffen to the "Deutsch Revue". This officer was head of the German General Staff in the years 1891-1892 and 1893 and must therefore be regarded as a high authority in military matters. In his political deductions drawn from a comparison of the present military and naval resources of the European Powers, he takes an alarmist view describing Germany and Austria as now fronted by what almost amounts to a coalition against them. The writer points out that through recent events in the Balkan Peninsula Austria is forced to face the south, while Germany must turn to the west, thus preventing them from uniting their strength first against one and afterwards against another opponent. Yet, notwithstanding this greatly improved situation, the surrounding enemies seem still indisposed to resort to hostilities. Austria and Germany divided are still too strong, and both must first be weakened by domestic differences—in Austria through racial strife. The meeting of the Emperor and his Generals was of course a private one but nevertheless some information concerning it—of an alarmist and exaggerated kind—got into the Press and the Kaiser being represented as having entirely endorsed all General von Schlieffen's pessimistic and bellicose comments. The strongest official and semi-official contradiction is given to these statements which, according to trustworthy information reaching me from Berlin, have been inverted solely with the design of discrediting the Emperor. His Majesty confined himself solely to the discussion of points connected with the conduct of modern warfare and made no political allusions whatever.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

It is now regarded as certain that all talk of rebuilding Messina must, to say the least, be considered as premature. Even according to an official Italian estimate the ruins could not be cleared away so as to free the ground, in less than two or three years. Professor Paterno an eminent Italian authority says, indeed, "Messina no longer exists and can never again arise upon the same spot even if that should be desired. I insist on that. Messina will remain nothing but a large cemetery." The Duke of Conaught who left Malta to make a special visit to the scene of the earthquake declares that the reality of the catastrophe far surpassed anything imaginable. He added that it seemed as if the beautiful city had been passed through a sieve, like ground wheat. A crowd of people pressed round His Royal Highness imploring help, and he distributed money to them and took a photograph of the scene. He shook hands with the soldiers working at the excavation of various buildings. The earthquake was felt over a wider area in Calabria than in Sicily—and the destitution prevailing among the population of the southern coast opposite Messina is most lamentable. Tens of thousands of people are homeless, their dwellings having been utterly destroyed. Their forlorn condition is aggravated by incessant rain and cold winds, destitute as they are of clothing fitted to protect them from the inclement weather. The question of feeding, clothing and housing these poor creatures on both sides of the Straits is becoming a very serious one, and unfortunately the Italian authorities entrusted with the administration of the relief funds display sometimes a want of promptitude and and a tendency and red-tapeism which are very much out of place. Moreover, Calabrian and Sicilian peasantry and lower orders are themselves very resourceless and inclined to turn helplessly to the Government for everything. Within the past week cases have occurred in which people rescued from starvation by the foreign warships and depots now refuse to be satisfied with corned beef and biscuits and demand macaroni and oil. In other cases the peasantry have refused to lend any help in burying the dead until compelled to do so by the Military. The Chamber of Deputies in Rome has voted an immediate grant of £1,200,000 from the Budget surplus in addition to the imposition of new taxes calculated to realise about £2,500,000 for the relief of the earthquake districts. Several earthquake shocks of an alarming kind, though fortunately doing very little damage, have been felt in Northern Italy during the past week. The seismic movement appears to have been felt in Florence, Mantua, Bologna, Venice and Milan. At Imola, near Bologna, the people rushed from their houses into the streets in a state of panic. In other places the inhabitants were so alarmed that they spent the night in the open.

(Concluded on page 8.)

"AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME."

A SENSATIONAL PLAY.

England's Unpreparedness against Invasion.

THE COUNTRY TO BE ROUSED UP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

A sensation has been created in England by the production by Gerald DuMaurier at Wyndham's Theatre of a new play called "An Englishman's Home." The play depicts the hopeless unpreparedness for foreign invasion and ridicules the fanatics of sport.

It is understood that the anonymous author is Major DuMaurier of the Royal Fusiliers, Supers are composed of Irish and Scots Guards.

It has been arranged to produce the play simultaneously at another London theatre and several companies will tour the provinces.

The advocates of Conscription are enthusiastic. It is proposed to station a recruiting officer for the Territorial Forces at the theatres.

LABOURITES AND SOCIALISM.

LONDON, JANUARY 30.

The Labour Congress, sitting at Portsmouth, has re-affirmed the resolution in favour of Socialism.

THE TARIFF REFORM SPLIT.

Rowdiness at Marylebone.

LONDON, JANUARY 30.

Tariff Reformers broke up the meeting addressed by Lord Robert Cecil at Marylebone last night.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

Special Prayers to be Offered.

LONDON, JANUARY 30.

An appeal, signed by the Bishop of London and Nonconformist and Scottish religious leaders, urges that special prayers shall be offered for the eradication of the opium traffic during the sittings of the Opium Commission at Shanghai.

THE NEAR EASTERN QUESTION.

Action of the Powers.

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

Reuter learns that, in compliance with the Russian Note, Great Britain has made representations to Bulgaria and Turkey, warning them of the danger of military action on the Frontier and sympathising with any efforts towards an agreement. All the Great Powers are working in concert in the same direction.

LONDON, JANUARY 30.

Bulgaria, in a Note to the Powers, complains of the uncompromising attitude of Turkey, which will be responsible for any possible consequences.

LATER.

A telegram from Constantionople reports that trustworthy news from Sofia indicates the uncompromising attitude of Bulgaria, which declines to pay more than 82,000,000 francs as compensation to Turkey, and further declares that if settlement on that basis is longer delayed she will reconsider the position.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

Fighting at Laristan.

GOVERNOR WOUNDED.

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

Reuter, telegraphing from Teheran, states that refugees report that the Governor of Laristan has been wounded and his two sons killed, while fighting the rebellious Nationalists. The Government is making great efforts to despatch troops from Ispahan. Several detachments and three mountain guns have already left.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Sir John Edge Appointed.

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

Sir John Edge has been appointed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

THE COMING BUDGET.

Hen-roost Robbery; not Battle.

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

Mr. Lloyd-George, in his speech acknowledging the presentation portrait given to him by the Law Society, emphatically repudiated the suggestion that the Budget would be a sort of punitive expedition against rebellious tribes, which had been molesting Government.

MR. HARVEY, Commercial Member of Council, arrives in Bombay on Tuesday and returns to Calcutta the next week.

THE OUTRAGE AT TOTTENHAM.

FUNERAL OF THE POLICE VICTIM.

Extraordinary Display of Sympathy.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 30.

Impressive scenes were witnessed at the funeral of the policeman murdered in the Tottenham outrage yesterday. Two thousand police, with bands, were present. Sir Edward Henry, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Herbert Samuel, of the Home Office, also attended. A procession of Fire Brigades, Salvation Army, and the Unemployed followed the hearse.

THE MIDLOTHIAN BYE-ELECTION.

Lord Dalmeny will not Stand.

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

Lord Dalmeny has announced that he will not contest the Midlothian Division as he is unable to support the Government.

RUSSIA'S COMMERCE.

Cementing the English Convention.

LONDON, JANUARY 30.

Considerable interest attaches to the appointment of the Banker, M. Timiriazeff, a noted advocate of the development of the Anglo-Russian trade, as Russian Minister of Commerce.

TURKISH MILITARY STUDENTS.

Insubordination to be Punished

LONDON, JANUARY 30.

Owing to insubordination, in the Pancaldi Military College in Constantinople, eighty students have been arrested and will be court-martialled.

THE RAND FLOODS.

Twenty-three Natives Rescued

LONDON, JANUARY 30.

A telegram from Johannesburg states that twenty-three natives have been rescued from the Witwatersrand Mine, which was flooded to the sixth level during the recent torrential rains.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY FOOTBALL.

England Beats France.

LONDON, JANUARY 30.

In a game at Leicester to-day, England beat France at Rugby football by 22 points to nil.

The President of the Rugby Union has resigned, as he disapproves the Committee's policy towards professionalism.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S STATUE.

Outraged at Benares.

REWARD OF RS. 500 OFFERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 30.

A Benares correspondent writes to the "Pioneer" that the bust of her late Majesty Queen Victoria, in the Park, has been subjected to an outrage, some mischievous person having tarred the face of the bust, one night recently.

No clue has yet been obtained to the perpetrator of the misdeed, but it is understood that no political importance is attached to it.

The defilement of the bust has caused much indignation and Mr. Moti Chand, a well-known Zemindar, writes offering a reward of Rs. 500, for information leading to the conviction of the miscreant who has cast a clumsy blot on the fair name of Benares.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS.

To Succeed Sir Francis Maclean.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 31.

The following Press Communique has been issued :—

His Majesty the King Emperor has been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Lawrence Hugh Jenkins to be Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature in Bengal in succession to the Hon'ble Sir Francis Maclean who retires on 31st March next.

COLONEL Gracey, Chairman, and Mr. Izat, Managing Director, Bengal and North Western Railway, are coming out to India shortly.

A BILL amending the Indian Whipping Act will be referred to a Select Committee at the next meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. It will be passed before the end of the current session.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS' ACT.

Extension to Upper Burma.

SUPPRESSION OF TOUTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 30.

It is under contemplation to extend the Legal Practitioners' Act to Upper Burma, subject to modifications as now existing in Lower Burma.

A weapon would thus be placed in the hands of all concerned to suppress touting, which is known and acknowledged to exist to a great extent in Mandalay. It is a matter of common knowledge that unscrupulous members of the profession have numbers of so-called clerks very much in excess of the assistance they actually require, and the majority of these are touts who frequent the Courts.

The introduction of the Act would, to a certain extent, benefit the second grade advocates, whose licenses are now restricted to four districts only in Lower Burma. Even third grade pleaders are allowed to practise wherever they may have a call, instead of being restricted to one district only, as in Upper Burma.

The opinions of the members of the Bar are being called for. The introduction of the Act will make a distinction among the 1st grade advocates, who are Barristers, and those who are not; and possibly, as there is a preponderance of the latter, reasons against the introductions may be brought forward.

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER-SHIPS.

Appointment of Indians.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 30.

A strong feeling exists among the Talukdars of Oudh that, with reference to Government's answer to Mr. Dadabhoy's query, whether it had any objection to appointing Indians to Judicial and Assistant Judicial Commissionerships, now that an additional Judicial Commissionership of Oudh is about to be vacant, an Indian should be appointed, and it is hoped that Sir John Hewett will meet the wishes of the people in this direction.

Mr. Mahomed Rafique, the present Small Cause Court Judge, Lucknow, and an exceptionally able man, who has been many years in service, is put forward as a candidate, supported by the Press and the people.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Slight Improvement in Earnings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 30.

Some slight improvement in the Indian Railway traffic occurred last week, when the earnings exceeded those of the corresponding seven days last year by Rs. 4,00,000, but the deficit of 2,50,00,000 by which the total receipts, since the commencement of the official year, are behind those of the same period in 1907-08, is far too large to be very materially affected by anything likely to happen before the next budget.

NARIA DACOITY CASE.

Twelve Arrests Made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 30.

A telegram, dated Dacca, the 30th January, states that twelve arrests have been made in connection with the Naria dacoity case, including the proprietor of the "Matribhandar" of Dacca.

A student of the Dacca College, who was a member of the late Annusilan Samity, has been expelled.

MIDNAPUR BOMB CASE.

Three Accused Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 30.

A Midnapore telegram, dated the 30th January, states that that Mr. Smither gave judgment to-day in the case against Santosh Dass, Surendra Mukerjee, and Jojiban Ghose, charged under Sections 4, 5, and 6 of the Explosives Act.

Disagreeing with the Assessors, the Court finds Santosh guilty under Sections 4 and 5, and sentences him on the first charge to ten years' transportation, and on the second charge to seven years' transportation, the sentences to run concurrently. The second accused, Surendra Mukerji, is found guilty, under Section 6, taken with Sections 4 and 5, and sentenced to seven years' transportation. Jojiban Ghose is found guilty of conspiracy and sentenced to ten years' transportation.

WITH REFERENCE TO THE INDUSTRIAL Conference to be held at Dacca, the following Resolution of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Government appears in the Provincial "Gazette":—"Sir Lancelot Hare desires to leave to the members of the Conference a wide discretion as to the treatment of the subject, and he will not, therefore, fetter than with detailed instructions. He wishes them generally to advise Government as to the form which State aid should take in fostering existing, and in pioneering new, industries. He also wishes them to consider the existing position in regard to technical and industrial education and to lay down for the consideration of the Government, the line on which they consider that development should proceed."

INDIA MINING AND GEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Annual Meeting and Dinner.

SIR THOMAS HOLLAND'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 30.

There was a good gathering at the annual meeting of the Mining and Geological Institute of India yesterday, when Mr. H. G. Graves, the President-elect for the current year, delivered his address on the application of inventions to mining in this country. Papers were read by Mr. G. Millar and Mr. E. A. Robertson.

As already announced, a dinner was held afterwards, at which Sir Thomas Holland made a short speech, replying to the toast of his health, in which he reminded the Institute that, although most of the members of the Institute hold their leases from Zamindars under the permanent settlement, the Government is still responsible for seeing that every reasonable care is taken of the minerals, as much as of the lives of the workers.

"I would as soon concede," he added, "the power of life and death to an administration, as freedom in disposing of its minerals. When, therefore, this question of economy becomes acute, as it will do in the next generation, remember that this Institute was founded to forestall Government interference and to make restrictive measures unnecessary. I wish the Institute, the Industry, and every one of you, success."

HOUSE SEARCHING.

Fifteen Arrests Made.

NEWSPAPER PROPRIETOR ARRESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 30.

Some further police searches were made in Calcutta yesterday, the houses visited including those of the Students Mess, No. 13 of the Calcutta Medical School, also of Dr. S. K. Nag, in Cornwallis Street.

Further police searches also are reported at Faridpur, where some fifteen young men have been brought in from the interior under arrest.

The arrest is also reported at Dacca of Ghemgsyam Sen, proprietor of the "Matri Bander," the charge in this case being in connection the Naria Dacoity.

DEATH OF MAJOR ORR.

Due to Heart Failure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 30.

A Bahraich correspondent telegraphs as follows on the 29th January :—I regret to report that Major W. H. Orr, C.I.E., Civil Surgeon, Bahraich, died suddenly of heart failure at 10 o'clock last night, immediately after dinner, at the residence of Mr. Wood, Manager, Kapurthala Estates, where he was dining with a party including the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner.

ATTEMPTED TRAIN WRECKING.

Reward of Rs. 450 Offered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 30.

A reward of Rs. 450 is offered for the discovery of the perpetrators of the recent attempt to wreck the Khulna Mail train, by placing an obstruction on the line.

INVESTITURE AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 30.

At the coming Investiture by the Viceroy here, 9 K.C.S. I.s', 10 C.S. I.'s, 12 K.C.I. E.'s. and some 30 C. I. E's., are to receive their decorations.

THE MULTAN MURDER.

Fixed for Monday Next.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 30.

The Viceroy has declined to interfere with the death sentence passed on Charles Shouldham, who will be executed on Monday morning next.

ACCIDENT ON THE G. I. P.

On Saturday when the early Poona up Mail was near Neral the mutilated bodies of two natives were seen on the line. The Mail was pulled up and the bodies investigated when it was found that they had been badly cut up presumably by a train which had gone along the down line some time earlier. There does not seem to be any explanation of how they came to be run over.

THERE were fifty jute mills in India in the year 1907-08, with a nominal capital of Rs. 1,052·8 lakhs in which 27,200 looms, 562,300 spindles and 187,800 persons were at work, as against 44 mills, Rs. 949·5 lakhs, 25,000 looms, 520,500 spindles and 166,900 persons in the previous year. The total output of these mills has also kept pace with the increase in their number, as Rs. 1,829·8 lakhs worth of gunny bags and cloths were exported last year, as against Rs. 1,571·6 lakhs of the previous year, or Rs. 1,344·8 lakhs of the year before. There was, however, a slight fall in the export of raw jute in 1907-08, being only 14·2 million cwts., compared to 15·97 millions cwts. in 1906-07. The price per bale (400 lbs.) of raw jute fell from Rs. 65-8-0 to Rs. 42 during the year.

THE IMPENDING POONA MANŒUVRES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 29.

WE are once more on the eve of the Annual Divisional Manœuvres, the event 'par excellence' of military interest throughout the year. These next few days will see the outcome of the training of our troops on one hand and the management of these troops on the other. There has been no lack of that practice which is alleged to make for perfection. Every regiment has been lately out in Camp and points of position all round Poona have been occupied by soldiery who have been devoting themselves to their different branches of service.

At no time more than the present is a continual effort sustained to keep our army in touch with the intricacies of modern warfare, and this result can only be achieved in peace time by study and by putting into practical illustration the theories and methods of the arts of offence and defence.

However much we may near of the modern tendency to wage war against war, and however much our arm-chair critics may advocate the moral beauty of peace, the unalterable fact remains that might is right and that the power of the sword is still the most potent argument in the management of this world's affairs.

Soldiering has never been such a serious business as it is now where new inventions complicate—while facilitating—the difficulties of modern battle.

That glimpses of this fact should be obtained and that a growing familiarity may be acquired of field appliances is the aim of the manœuvres now taking place in the Poona Division. The Military authorities have, therefore, in the following plan, endeavoured to carry out a mock campaign on the same lines as would be taken by an actual event of this kind. The general idea is given briefly as follows :—

The civilized State of Khed has lately been a cause of annoyance and embarrassment to the British Government. It has been discovered that there has been a continuous export of arms and ammunition from their small arms factory at Khadkala and the ammunition factory at Fort Visapur. These have been smuggled into Afghanistan by way of the Persian Gulf and all protests by the British Government have been disregarded. An ultimatum is therefore sent to the Khed Government which they also ignore. It may be explained that Khed is a fertile country also possessing some valuable minerals. The capital is Chakum, its more important centres being Khadkala and Fort Visapur before mentioned. The Mula, the Mutha Mula and the Bhima Rivers are its south coast line and it is bounded on the other sides by independent States. Their coast is easily approachable and no difficulties are anticipated in landing troops at Kirkee Bay. From this point good roads lead to the centres of attack, although it is not doubted opposition will be met with by the advancing army. The Khedites themselves may prove troublesome enemies and their regular army, although small, is said to be mobile and efficient.

This, then, is what is known as regards the enemy, and it will be interesting to follow the coming events that might in all probability occur in an operation against these people in their own country.

War having been declared Britian orders the immediate despatch of an army, and thanks to a rapid mobilization the troops arrive outside Kirkee Bay on the night of the 1st February. Under cover of some ships of our fleet and the surrounding country for some extent having been reported clear of the enemy, disembarkation will begin at dawn the following morning. From the ship's sides the small but formidable force will be distributed on to rafts and lighters, and every small craft available will be pressed into the service. Guns, horses, waggons have all to be safely transferred to the wharves that have been set up by the shore, and in as short a time as possible the whole transport must be effected.

Orders are expected to be issued despatching the 6th Poona Division to Khadkala and Visapur so as to capture these important positions. Nothing however is known for certain.

Soon after leaving Chinchvad, ranges of steep and rocky hills line the side of the Bombay road, and Khadkala lying at the foot of these has therefore a strong natural protection. Six miles from this point and still in a westwardly direction, Fort Visapur stands out stern and forbidding from the surrounding hills and country. A determined resistance there is likely to take place and it would seem probable that some interesting engagements must be fought on or round the slopes of this formidable stronghold.

A certain force has been detailed for the enemy's army but this army must, perforce, be a skeleton one. This command is to be in the hands of General Remmington from Secunderabad, whose plans of action are naturally yet a secret.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 30.

Revd. N. H. Johnson is appointed Chaplain on probation, Lucknow Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Mr. M. Nethersole officiates as Chief Engineer, United Provinces Government, vice Mr. McLeod, on leave.

Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, Assistant Director of Statistics, reverts to Madras from the 7th proximo and Mr. E. Siqueira succeeds him.

Captain R. F. Riniger, R.A., has five years' extension in the Ordnance Department.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major E. A. Iremonger, formerly of the Durham Light Infantry, has been recently gazetted to the Senior Majority in the 101st Royal Canadian Infantry.

IN the course of a letter from General Gray, Inspector-General of Volunteers, to the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, regretting being unable to accept an invitation to dinner at Government House, Rangoon, on the 20th ultimo, at which sixty Officers of the Volunteer Corps in Rangoon attended, the following interesting passage occurs:—"I notice in Burma a wonderful amount of energy and enthusiasm about volunteering, and the very cordial co-operation on the part of all classes, official and private. It is not, therefore, surprising that most of the Corps are strong and efficient. I have been able during my tour to sound the feeling of all the Corps, and they may feel sure that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will do his best for them. It will, too, be as great a pleasure to Lord Kitchener to hear of the efficiency and enthusiasm I have seen as it will be to me to report it."

THE BOMBAY REPEALING AND AMENDING ACT.

AN Omnibus Act No. 1 of 1909 is published, to be introduced at the next meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council. The following is the statement of objects and reasons :—

The object of this Bill is to provide the certain modifications in various Acts of the legislature affecting the Bombay Presidency, which have from time to time appeared to be desirable, but which, owing to their nature or extent, it has not appeared necessary to deal with by separate enactments. Each repeal or amendment is explained in the following notes on serial numbers :—

SCHEDULE I.—PART I.

1. The object of this amendment is to save the time and trouble involved in writing out and copying instruments, such as ordinary agricultural leases, which are usually in a set form, needing but slight variations to adopt it to each particular case. It is proposed to keep printed or other mechanically made copies of such forms available at the Village Registration offices, and to use them for the purposes referred to above ; but in view of the provisions of Sections 57 and 63-A of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, requiring instruments to be "written" by or under the superintendence of the Village Registrar, an amendment is considered necessary in order to legalise the use of such forms.

2 to 4. The provisions relating to conciliation and registration of documents contained in Chapters VI. VIII and VIII-A of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879. were enacted with the special object of protecting the agriculturist class in their transactions with money-lenders. It is, however, considered unnecessary and inexpedient to maintain these measures of protection in the case of societies founded for the special benefit of agriculturists under the Co-operetive Credit Societies Act, 1904.

SCHEDULE I.—PART II.

1. The annual collection of the small sums of land revenue due on the numerous petty holdings in the city of Bombay throws upon the office of the Collector of Bombay an amount of labour out of all proportion to the revenue recovered, and it appears desirable to give powers to the Collector to enforce redemption in cases where the annual assesment does not exceed one rupee.

2. The extension of Section 2 is for the purpose of putting an end to the possible uncertainty as to whether any of the enactments mentioned in Schedule A of the Code are in force in the City of Bombay. At the same time it is thought desirable to extend Chapter III of the Code, as there are no provisions in the Bombay City Land Revenue Act. 1876, regarding the taking of security from subordinate revenue-officers and the latters' liability for losses, defalcations, etc., such as are contained in Acts XVIII of 1838 and XII of 1850.

3. Under the second paragraph of Section 58, a receipt has to be granted by every superior holder of an alienated village, or of an alienated share of a village, for every payment of rent or land revenue made to him by an inferior holder. The object of this amendment is to dispense with the inamdar's receipt in all cases in which a village officer is under Section 85 the prescribed receiver of revenue dues.

4. This amendment is intended to obviate hardship in cases where for any cause delay occurs in furnishing an acknowledgement of an application for permission to appropriate agricultural land to other than agricultural purposes. In this connection see Nayak Purshottum vs. Secretary of State for India, I. L. R. 24 Bom. 240.

5. The object of this amendment is to make it incumbent on every hereditary patel or accountant in an alienated village to give a written receipt to any inferior holder for rent or land revenue received such receipt, to operate as a full discharge to the inferior holders against his superior holder, and to enable the superior holder to have assistance for the recovery of such sums from the hereditary patel or accountant should the latter fail to account for them. This amendment will do away with the unfairness of the existing provisions under which the inferior holder may be held liable for sums paid by him to the village officers and not accounted for by them.

6. The object of this amendment is, to permit of a fuller representation of railway interests on the Board. This is considered desirable in view of the fact that railway interests have increased to a very considerable extent in recent years owing to the development of the Port, and the new scheme for the enlargement and improvement of the harbour arrangements, both in regard to commercial facilities and internal transport, which are intimately associated with the railway services to and from the Port Trust premises. The proposal is supported by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Railway Board.

6A. The amendment is framed with a view to empower Trustees who are Government servants or representatives of any local authority or Railway Company to take part in the discussion of, or vote on, any matter connected with the Port Trust, in which such bodies are interested.

7 and 8. The object of these amendments is to empower Government in accordance with the general policy of decentralization, to delegate to Commissioners the powers at present reserved to Government under Sections 11 and 57 of the Bombay Irrigation Act, 1879. It is considered that Commissioners can appropriately exercise these powers subject to any restrictions that Government may see fit to impose by rules under Section 70 of the Act.

9 and 10. It has been held by the High Court (Emperor vs. Hussein Nur Mahomed, I. L. R. 30 Bom. 348) that a railway carriage forming a part of a through special train is not a public place within the meaning of Section 12 of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act 1887, and gambling in such a carriage is no offence. Under the English Law, as defined in Langrish vs. Archer (L. R, 10 Q. B D., 44), gambling in a railway carriage while travelling on its journey is punishable under Section 3 of the Statute 36 and 37 Vict., c. 38. On public grounds it is considered desirable to make gambling in railway trains and in other places, to which the public may have access, a penal offence, and thus bring the law of the Presidency into line with the English Law.

11. The object of this amendment is to empower the Municipal Corporation of Bombay to provide music for the entertainment of the people by the institution of a town band or otherwise. The Corporation are of opinion that they should have discretionary power to spend money for this purpo se.

12. These amendments will remove the disabilities under which municipal debentures now lie as compared with Government securities and Port Trust debentures.

13. The object of this amendment is to remove a possible doubt as to the legality of the erection in streets of the posts supporting the trolly wires used for the electric tramway in Bombay.

14 to 16. These amendments correspond to those proposed in the Bombay Court of Wards Act, 1905, under serial Nos. 21 to 24, and their object is to make it clear that the estate of a taluqdar, who is a co-sharer otherwise than in a family which is undivided according to Hindu Law, may be brought under the management of the Talukdari Settlement Officer under Sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Act on application made by the Taluqdar in respect merely of his own share.

17. The object of this amendments is to legalize the abolition of the system of salt licenses in Sind.

18 to 20. The amendments are framed with a view to provide for the appointment of Deputy Superintendents of Police in accordance with the orders passed on the report of the Police Commission, and for the exercise by them of certain powers conferred by the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, on District and Assistant Superintendents, occasion for such exercise arising especially in the absence of those officers from the headquarters stations of their Districts. They will also put Deputy Superintendents on the same footing as Assistant Superintendents in regard to punishment, trading and resignation (see Sections 29, 33 and 34 of the same Act).

21 to 24. The object of these amendments is to make it clear that the property of a land-holder, who is a co-sharer otherwise than in a family which is undivided according to Hindu law, may be brought under the superintendence of the Court of Wards, (a) under Sub-section (2) of Section 8 of the Act without partition where the land-holder is disqualified under Sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Act, and (b) under Sub-section (1) of Section 9, on application made by the land-holder in respect merely of his own share. At present the provisions of Sub-section (2) of Section 9 are held to prevent the Court of Wards assuming the superintendence of the share of an applicant, who is a co-sharer with others but not a member of a family joint in estate under Hindu law, e. g., an Inamdar who has a half share in certain villages which are undivided by metes and bounds but the income of which is distributed according to the respective shares of the co-sharer. This result is anomalous in the case of tenants-in-common, such as divided members of a Hindu family, who can give away their shares or interest and ought therefore to be free to give them for a time to the Court of Wards just as effectually as they might give them to any other trustee. Nothing is more common than Hindu partitions in interest not accompanied by actual division of the whole estate by metes and bounds : and considering that an owner of a share thus divided can give away his share to an absolute stranger and put him in as a tenant-in-common with the rest of the family, it seems unreasonable that he should not be at liberty to hand over his share to the Court of Wards. For similar reasons it is desirable that the Court of Wards should in the case of such a co-sharer, who is disqualified under Section 5, have the same voice as the ward would have in the management of the undivided property, as well as the right to apply for partition conferred by Sub-section (2) of Section 8.

25 and 26. These are merely drafting amendments to correct verbal errors and omissions.

SCHEDULE II.—PART I.

1. As the law now stands the sanction of the Governor-General in Council is necessary for any increase in the number of Joint Judges. There is no such restriction in the case of the appointment of Additional Sessions Judges, who can be appointed by the Local Government under Section 9 (3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and there is now no extra salary attached to the post of Joint Judge. It is the object of these repeals to remove the restriction, which appears to be no longer necessary.

2. This repeal is consequential upon the repeal of the last 15 words of Section 58 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (vide Schedule II, Part II, No. 1).

SCHEDULE II.—PART II.

1 and 2. These repeals are consequential upon the amendment of Sections 58 and 65 (vide Schedule I, Part II, Nos. 3 and 4).

3. This repeal is proposed with the same object as the amendment of Section 36, clause (c) (vide Schedule I, Part II No. 17).

4 and 5. The object of these repeals is to relieve District Municipalities of their existing liability to provide accommodation for the Police employed on ordinary police duties within municipal limits.

6. This repeal will save references to the Government of India, which are unnecessary, especially now that the whole of the expense of the Bombay City Police has been taken over as a Provincial charge.

ALLOWANCES TO MUNICIPAL SERVANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your kindness in publishing correspondence on the subject of "local allowances" to Municipal servants is greatly appreciated. Our noble-hearted Municipal Commissioner, Mr. W. D. Sheppard I.C.S., represented their case and the City Fathers were graciously pleased to accept the recommendation and make grants accordingly to meet the expenditure. I should not have troubled you with this letter but for the fact that the kind acts are threatened with danger.

The Chairman of the Standing Committee in laying the recommendation of the Committee before the Corporation said that "the local allowance was proposed in accordance with the procedure adopted by Government". There is no shadow of a doubt that the Municipal Commissioner, the Standing Committee and the Corporation meant to follow the Government procedure and to confer the boon on their servants, which Government and public bodies have long before conferred on theirs. So far so good.

But, Sir, the Chief Accountant's Office has now made certain proposals, excluding from the benefits of the allowance a numerous class of Municipal servants, and arranging a scale of payment different from the one in force in Government and other offices. Thus, for instance, the grade of Rs. 25 to 40, which has its own grievances besides, has been left out in the cold under one plea or other. Similarly, clerks who have been deservedly promoted for length of service, merit or increase of work have also the misfortune of falling into the same category. It is superfluous to cite instances and comment on each case.

The Chief Accountant's arrangement proposes to effect a large saving, reducing the sanctioned grants by half. If the Corporation accept his proposals, they will depart from the spirit and the letter of the Government Resolution on the subject. What with the dearness of food, what with the dearness of the necessaries of life, what with high rents, continually mounting, and the cost of every article and commodity still rising, the condition of men of the class of clerks, with families &c. depending on them for support, is indeed wretched and pitiable, which can only be adequately realized by those who, like them, feel the pinch of hunger, and are sore at heart at the care and distress that harrass their souls and render them unhappy. Should the Chief Accountant's proposals be accepted and given effect to, not only the benevolent intentions of the City Fathers will be frustrated, but it will be a source of widespread discontent and dissatisfaction, which cannot but mar the effectiveness of the service and produce undesirable results. It is to be devoutly hoped, therefore, that the Municipal authorities will be as kind to their servants as Government are to theirs, and that the distinctions suggested will not be carried out to defeat the object which the Corporation have at heart, viz. of relieving, to some extent, the distress of their servants and mitigating the wretchedness of their lot.—Yours, &c.,

COMPASSION.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Paper Currency Act.

THE following is the official report of the proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 15th January. Those present were:—His Excellency the Earl of Minto, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, presiding. His Excellency General Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Commander-in-Chief in India; the Hon'ble Sir Erle Richards, K.C.S.I., K.C.; the Hon'ble Major-General C. H. Scott, C.B., R.A.; the Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson, Kt., C.S.I.; the Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, C.S.I.; the Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Harvey, C.I.E.; the Hon'ble Sir G. F. Wilson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; the Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.; the Hon'ble Mr. A. A. Apcar, C.S.I.; the Hon'ble Maung Bah-Too, C.I.E., K.S.M.; the Hon'ble Mr. W. W. Drew; the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur; the Hon'ble Mr. W. R. H. Merk, C.S.I.; the Hon'ble Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan, K.C.I.E., Khan Bahadur, of Mahmudabad; the Hon'ble Mr. N. C. Macleod; the Hon'ble Mr. J. Andrew; the Hon'ble Mr. Manekjee Byramjee Dadabhoy; the Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke, C.S.I.; and the Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Holms, C.S.I.;

The Hon'ble Mr. Holms took his seat as an Additional Member of Council.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy asked:—"In answer to a question put by Mr. G. M. Chitnavis in this Council on the 13th March last, regarding an inquiry into the causes of the abnormal and general rise in prices of food-grains during the past few years, Government was pleased to give an assurance that the subject was under consideration, and that, in case an inquiry was found necessary, it would gladly consider his suggestion. Will Government be pleased now to state if it has come to any final decision, and, if so, does it propose to make a full investigation into this most important subject?"

The Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson replied:—"The Government fully recognise the high importance of the rise in prices and it is engaging their most careful attention. It is, however, a question of much complexity, involving a number of other issues of much moment; and the Government are not yet in a position to announce their final decision regarding the suggested enquiry. They trust that it will shortly be possible to give the Hon'ble Member further information on the subject."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy asked:—"In view of the doubts expressed in certain quarters about the introduction 'en bloc' of the reforms sketched out in the Secretary of State's despatch to this Government of 27th November last, will Government be pleased to state approximately the time when they will be carried out, and, further, for the satisfaction of the people, to use all possible expedition in their introduction?"

The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson replied:—"The Government of India understand that a Bill legalising the reforms in question will be introduced in the next Session of Parliament. There can be no enlargement of the Legislative Councils until the Bill has passed into law. There is obviously a considerable amount of work yet to be done before the reforms can take practical effect, but the Government of India are anxious to lose no time, and they have already taken action to secure all possible expedition in the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy asked:—"Will Government be pleased to consider the desirability of appointing trained lawyers as Judicial Commissioners and Additional Judicial Commissioners wherever such offices exist or may be created in future?"

The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson replied:—"There is no obstacle to the appointment of trained lawyers as Judicial Commissioners and Additional Commissioners. Three such appointments have already been made, and the Governor-General in Council will be prepared to make others as occasion may arise."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy asked:—"Is the Government aware that the imposition upon India of an additional burden of Rs. 45,00,000 in consequence of the decision of the Romer Committee, notwithstanding a vigorous protest from this Government, has caused widespread dissatisfaction in the country?"

The Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson replied:—"The Government of India have observed the comments of the Indian Press on the subject."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy asked:—"Will Government be pleased to state the grounds upon which this burden has been imposed, and to lay upon the table all papers relating thereto?"

The Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson replied:—"The capitation rate laid down by the Welby Commission was liable to revision at a subsequent date. The grounds upon which the extra charge was accepted by the Secretary of State were the increase since the calculation and introduction of the £7-10-0 capitation rate in:—first, the training period required; secondly, the annual cost per man of recruits under training; and thirdly, the percentage of annual drafts and reliefs to total establishment. As the Secretary of State has decided that it would not be in the public interest to present the papers to the House of Commons, they cannot be presented to this Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy asked:—"Has the Secretary of State for India finally sanctioned the additional expenditure in consultation with this Government?"

The Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson replied:—"The Secretary of State has agreed to the extra charge being paid from the 1st May 1906. He is in possession of the views of the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy asked:—"Was the report of the Romer Committee published either in India or in England before the sanction? If not why not? Has it since been published?"

The Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson replied:—"The report of the Romer Committee has not been published, the Secretary tary of State having decided that its publication would not be in the public interest."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy asked:—"In sanctioning the extra contribution from India, were the recommendations of the Welby Commission taken into account and considered?"

The Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson replied:—"The Welby Commission Report was before the Romer Committee."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy asked:—"Has a similar contribution been exacted from any of the British Colonies? If not, why this difference in treatment of different parts of the same Empire?"

The Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson replied:—"The Crown Colonies of Mauritius, Ceylon, Singapore and Hongkong contribute fixed percentages of their revenues towards the cost of their garrisons. All the most important Colonies, except those in South Africa, provide their own defence forces. Since the passing of the Statute 21 George III, c. 65, in 1781, India has been required to meet all charges for raising, transporting and maintaining the European troops which she employs."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy asked:—"Has the attention of Government been drawn to the remarks made by Mr. Saradacharan Mitra, late Judge of the Calcutta High Court, on the occasion of his retirement from the Bench, about the enormous growth of business of late years in the Calcutta High Court, the gross insufficiency in the number of judges, and the consequent failure of justice? If so, does Government propose to increase the number of judges, with due regard to the claims of both branches of the legal profession and the Indian Civil Service? Will Government be pleased to ascertain if similar unsatisfactory conditions prevail in any of the other High Courts?"

The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson replied:—"The Government of India have seen in the newspapers a report of the reply made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mitra to the farewell address presented to him by the Vakils of the Calcutta High Court on the occasion of his retirement from the Bench of that Court.

"The Government of India have at present under their consideration the question of the strength of the Calcutta High Court.

"The Government of India have also under consideration a proposal recently made by the Government of Madras for the temporary strengthening of the Bench of the Madras High Court, with particular reference to the reduction of arrears of work in that Court. They have no reason to believe that any further additions to the strength of the Bench in the Bombay and Allahabad High Courts are necessary at present. In the year 1907 an additional Judge was appointed temporarily to the former Court, to deal with the extra work involved by the institution of a number of cases under the Land Acquisition Act. Early in 1908 the fifth Puisne Judgeship in the Allahabad High Court, which had hitherto been sanctioned as a temporary arrangement, was made permanent; and a sixth Puisne Judge was also appointed to the Court, on the understanding that the appointment should be absorbed on the occurrence of the first vacancy in the Court at the end of eight years."

INDIAN STEAMSHIPS LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harvey moved that the Bill further to amend the Island Steam-vessels Act, 1884, and the Indian Steamships Act, 1884, be taken into consideration. He said:—"The provisions of this Bill have met with general approval and, as the Statement of Objects and Reasons fully explains the purpose which we had in view in framing the Bill, I need now only explain the two small amendments which I am proposing. The first amendment is intended to make it perfectly clear that clause 2 of the Bill will apply to motor-driven craft plying ordinarily on inland waters. Secondly, in the second sub-section of the new section 23 which, when clause 4 of the Bill becomes law, will be substituted for the existing section in the Indian Steamships Act, it is proposed to substitue the word 'substantially' for the word 'sufficiently,' this amendment being necessary to bring sub-section (2) of section 23 into line with sub-section (1) of the same section."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harvey moved that after the word "vessels" in the new section 68A of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884, proposed to be inserted by clause 2 of the Bill, the words "which ordinarily ply on inland waters and are" be inserted.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harvey moved that for the word "sufficiently" in sub-section (2) of the new section 23 of the Indian Steamships Act, 1884, proposed to be substituted by clause 4 of the Bill, word "substantially" be substituted.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harvey moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1905. He said:—"Hon'ble Members are in possession of the Bill itself, which cannot be held to be of a controversial character. I may explain that in 1903, when the present five-rupee currency note was introduced, it was made legal tender throughout British India with the exception of Burma. The measure which I now submit to Your Excellency's Council is intended to remove the exception. The reason why the great province of Burma was left outside the scope of the so-called 'universal' note in 1903 was purely a question of ways and means. The experiment of universal notes was a novel one; and we anticipated that they would, in the beginning at any rate, be used to a considerable extent as a means of private remittance, thus throwing upon Government a large potential liability to encash them at the different offices of issue throughout India. It was feared that this liability would be particularly heavy in Burma, owing to the great volume of the seasonal movement of trade between that province and Bengal. It was determined therefore to defer the extension of the universal five-rupee note to Burma until experience had been gained of the working of the change in India.

"Five years have passed since then, and we now feel that Burma should no longer be left out of the scheme. We have more information than we had in 1903 regarding the use of the five-rupee note for remittance purposes; and we are prepared, by certain financial dispositions with which I need not trouble the Council, to minimise whatever danger there is in that direction. We believe that the extension of the note to Burma will be welcomed by the business community of that province, and that it will tend to increase the popularity and usefulness of our note circulation.

"If the measure which I now submit becomes law, a new pattern of universal five-rupee note will be issued, bearing its denomination on the face of it in Burmese as well as in the other leading vernaculars of India; the issue of the present Burma note being discontinued."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Government think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 5th February.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE.

THE delightful show continues to be largely patronised. The Programme for this week has been most carefully selected and visitors to the Pavilion on the Maidan can be sure of enjoying a good hearty laugh. Of the seven films exhibited five are comic and afford intense amusement and merriment.—"The Stolen Watch," "Mr. Jaunty's Reception Day," "The Drinkers' Competition," "An Improvised Consultation," and "The Magnetic Removal"—while the other two films are well worth seeing. Those who have not given themselves the pleasure of attending this show will not be disappointed, if they do so during this week.

THE Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam have now under consideration the suggesion to entend to the Assam Valley the Investigations of the Commission, which is investigating the etiology of Malaria and Black Water Fever in the Duars.

RAMBLES IN BOMBAY.

Some Public Grievances.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The system of Trusts that exists in the First City of India, which is no doubt an excellent means of development in the special directions that their institution had in view, leaves much to be desired in regard to direct responsibility. This becomes a noticeable feature of the irregularities that are permitted on the Kennedy Sea Face, where the side-path for pedestrians is invaded by bicycles and dogs—sometimes, particularly in the monsoon months, by horsemen—to the annoyance and discomfort of pedestrians and to the danger of the children who resort to it for the benefits of fresh air. I believe that this portion of recreative Bombay is under the care of the Improvement Trust; and yet notices as to its use appear at one end above the name of the Municipal Commissioner and at the other end above the name of the Commissioner of Police; while there are occasions on which a sepoy labelled "Improvement Trust" may be seen enjoying the air, instead of seeing that the notices are honoured in the observance rather than in their breach. The query therefore arises, which of these three institutions is responsible for the protection of public interests? If this catch the eye of the Governor, His Excellency, who is so keen in his desire to protect public interests and to conserve the liberty and happiness of the population committed to his care, may be inclined to give these facts his consideration and to fix the direct responsibility for the regulation of traffic on the Sea Face on one of the three bodies named, who are now apparently negative powers in relation to one another. Under existing conditions, the reticence of the Police official referred to can easily be understood and appreciated.

In the case of adult pedestrians, it may be said that they should be able to take care of themselves and keep out of harm's way, but the same answer would not apply to the infants and children who are frequentees of the most salubrious part of the City of Bombay. It is specially on behalf of "little humanity" that I bring the matter complained of to public notice, in the hope that some one who is a Trustee in name, may become one in practice, and be induced to give effect to the duties of his office for the public weal.

Dogs should not, I think, be admitted at all, but if admitted, they should be on the chain, and also they should be excluded from the footpath, their peregrinations being limited to the railway-railing side of the sea-face.

Another evil that has arisen is beggars, who station themselves at intervals along the walk—at first I saw one, then two, and now three. The beggar nuisance in Bombay seems to be growing apace instead of abating. Surely, the public have a right to expect immunity from their whines and wails—at least, in areas set apart for recreation—which is a matter that might engage the attention of the Commissioner of Police and be included in the duties of his staff, superior or inferior. A little less *laissez faire* on the part of public officials would be conducive to the reputation of *urbs prima in Indis.*

While on the subject of the Police, rightly or wrongly, the inefficiency of the Bombay Police, under all circumstances, has become a matter of notoriety. But while there appears to be room for cavil on this score, the fact seems to be lost sight of that, as bricks cannot be made without straw, so the Police Executive cannot establish efficiency if the material at their disposal is of a class that does not lend itself to manipulation or the development of intellectual capacity; and, as far as can be ascertained, the wages allowed by Government for Police Sepoys is not sufficient to draw a class of men that would fulfil requirements, so the cause and the effect are in direct relation to one another. It is no libel on the present sepoys to say that the majority are unable to understand an ordinary question put to them. They stare and glare if spoken to—may be, a consequence of praying for inspiration to understand what is said, but their prayers do not seem to receive response.

My experience is that, if a critical condition arise out of the traffic at corners of streets, where sepoys are posted to produce order and regularity, they seem to be in a quandary and resort to a course of passive inactivity, heroically trusting to time and opportunity to adjust a crisis. Meantime anything may occur, and if an accident result, not unfrequently the person least to blame is apprehended as the culprit. And then follows the procedure of making good the apprehension.

In course of one of my visits to Calcutta, I could not help noticing the comparative efficiency of the Police system compared with that of Bombay. Conspicuous in Calcutta is the European "Bobby," who is posted at all important centres to control the sepoys and direct them. His utility under such conditions is easily recognised, for while public interests are fully conserved, the sepoy is going through a course of tuition whereby he becomes, in due time, a valuable auxiliary in Police supervision. The "Bobby" in Calcutta is not clothed *a la militaire*, but is in "uniform" of the same pattern that is adopted in the streets of London and all other European capitals. No doubt, the Bombay European Police dress is neat and "soldierlike," but it has not a sufficiently distinctive character—indeed, even the buttons worn are devoid of any design or words to indicate the civic status of the wearer. In fact, anyone would be free of the penalty that would be incurred for "false personation" if he chose to wear the same style of dress—provided his ambition so led him. A white button-up coat suit and white helmet with a yellow pugree form the indication or expression of Police authority in glorious Bombay. But possibly these much-neglected entities of the Law are, for the proof of their official personality, left to the mercy and advocacy of the two Guardian Angels who support the Police Coat-of-Arms, which was a prominent feature—pathetic and expressive—of the decorations at the recent Police dance.

While there is much to admire in the celestial character of the Police Crest, still a little adherence in the design to the earthly character of the organisation would not be lost on so important an institution; while a little more emolument, instead of starvation wages, would go far to draw a superior class of men and to retain the services of the good ones now in the Sub-Inspector ranks, who must be, as a mere matter of course, always on the look-out for positions with more *pagar.* As a class, this particular class is unquestionably superior to the emoluments received, and their loyalty to their superiors, under conditions of real penury, is a matter on which the Executive and the State have much to be thankful for. I am not prepared to say as much for the Superintendent class, some of whom sadly need education.

It is much to be regretted that the popular feeling against the non-efficiency of the local Police as a body is not viewed from the practical standpoint of pay and work; for if it were, rebuke would give way to commiseration. Taking collateral facts into consideration, the Police are a good lot of men, and therefore whatever inefficiency exists lies at the door of the Government. No Commissioner or Deputy could do better than as at present. Pay! Pay! Pay! is both the solution and the antidote; for, given reasonable prospects, the tone of the Police would be different and a healthy spirit of "going one better" would result, emulation would follow, and the competition thus begotten would raise the status of men and manners. "Fair play to all," and I think I echo the real fact when I say that the Bombay Police are not placed on that desirable plane which is the fundamental principle of British-born heritage—independence bred from contentment!—Yours etc.,

THE RAMBLER.

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION & TRADING CO., LTD.

An Important Consideration.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the advent of the "Swadeshi" movement," the tendency of our people is turning towards the floating of new companies and establishing great industries. But before purchasing the shares of these companies people ought to consider about the necessity of the tread of every such company and its means and also as to how far that industry will be profitable. For instance let us take the case of the "Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company" which is being formed here.

It is no doubt true that now-a-days the number of passengers who travel by sea is rapidly increasing in every village on the coast of the Bombay Presidency; but every day the fast steamers of the present "Bombay Steam Navigation Company" are plying at every important big or small harbour and these steamers are greatly helping this ever increasing travelling public. Sometimes as at the time of "Divali," "Shimga" and such other Hindu holidays the bunders are much more crowded by passengers, but on every such occasion this Company manages to send some of its special steamers for them, therefore no inconvenience is caused to the passengers even at such times. In fact, although every steamer can conveniently carry 800 to 900 passengers, yet on an average each steamer carries about 400 to 500 passengers daily through the year.

The present "Bombay Steam Navigation Company," is trying its best in every way for the comfort of the travelling public. This Company has opened several new ports on the sea coast and in the creeks. In the same way in almost all the ports convenient stone jetties are erected and there are spacious Dharamsallas and good wells. This Company has so arranged that the Khalasies on steamers and the boatmen on the 'muchwas' should give every necessary assistance to the passengers while embarking and disembarking them and their luggage. In short the "Bombay Steam Navigation Company" is always trying its best to make the travel of the passengers comfortable in every way.

The capital of this Company is very great and it will increase the same when required. The Directors, the majority of whom are Native gentlemen (6 Natives and 2 Europeans) are thoroughly experienced in their business, and have great influence with the Government. Its shareholders are almost all natives and therefore "The Bombay Steam Navigation Company" is to be considered as a "Swadeshi" Company managed by a well known English Firm in India. It is very necessary that such a Company is required to be managed by such firm so as to be able to manage the widely circulated affairs. The remuneration that the Agents receive for their work is nothing as compared to benefit that is derived both by shareholders and by the travelling public. For this reason this Company has obtained the Mail Contract for many years past. This Company is working in complete agreement with the British India Steam Navigation Company, the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagadh-Porbunber Railway and the Western Portuguese Railway, etc. It has a very large workshop in Bombay where steamers can be quickly repaired in the best possible manner. In this way the business of this Company is firmly established and every difficulty met with or suggested by the ripe experience of the last fifty years is provided for. It is not possible for outsiders to have an experience about the large sums of money which are necessary to be expended for completing all these arrangements.

It is no wonder therefore that other companies started on small capital and guided by inexperienced persons cannot make any headway before the "Bombay Steam Navigation Company" whose business is conducted with mature thought on every side. In fact as this company has already occupied every field of its tread there is no room for any new company here. For this reason the B. C. S. N. Co. which was assisted by influential Agents did not succeed, in the same way was the fate of the "Swadeshi Husseni Steam Navigation Co." also. In the Prospectus of the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading (?) Company it is stated:—"The owners of the steamers of the first company sold its steamers to the Bombay Steam Navigation Company"—and the Swadeshi Husseni Company has ceased running. What is the reason? This question should be well considered by the investors before purchasing the shares of such new companies. In the same way it is specially suggested to them that they should convince themselves as to the correctness or otherwise of the figures of income and expense, and also of the profits which are being placed before them, and then only to invest their capital therein.—Yours, &c.

"A FRIEND OF THE PUBLIC."

HINDU LADIES' CLUB.

Address to Lady V. D. Thackersey.

IN the hall of the Chanda Ramjee Hindu Girls' High School, Cowasjee Patel Tank Road, on Saturday, the Hindu Ladies' Social and Literary Club held a meeting for congratulating Lady Vithaldas Damoder Thakersey on the honour of Knighthood conferred by the King-Emperor upon her husband the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey The chair was occupied by Mrs. Manekbai N. N. Kothare, president of the club; and there was a fairly good attendance of European, Parsi, Hindu and Mahomedan ladies.

Mrs. Kothare, in explaining the very gratifying object of the meeting, said the gratification was enhanced by the club having an opportunity of presenting the address to a worthy member like Lady Thackersey. Similar opportunities had occurred twice before, and the club would be very lucky indeed in having more opportunities of the kind. The occasion must be a source of unbounded joy to Bai Nathibai, mother of Sir Vithaldas. Mrs. Kothare then read the address, which had been prepared for presentation. It referred at length to the many public services rendered by Sir Vithaldas in different capacities and in various fields of activity—as a large millowner, as a member of the Corporation, of the Municipal Standing Committee, of the Millowners' Association, of the Bombay Legislative Council since 1904, as president of the Industrial Exhibition held in connection with the Indian Congress in Bombay and in Calcutta; and to crown the whole, as a zealous and experienced member of the Indian Factory Commission. He had deserved well of his own community and all other nationalities of this great city. There could not be two opinions on the point.

The address was enclosed in an elegant silver casket and presented to Lady Thackersey, who was garlanded with the accompaniment of a bouquet of sweet-smelling flowers.

Mrs. Bhundare, in addressing the meeting, expatiated upon the sentiments expressed in the address, and remarked that Sir Vithaldas was the first fortunate Indian upon whom the high honour of Knighthood was conferred at the age of thirty-six.

Lady Vithaldas, in replying to the address, made an appropriate acknowledgment.

Thanks were voted to the president, and the proceedings terminated with the distribution of flowers, etc.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Continued from page 6.)

THE NEAR EASTERN QUESTION.

Considerable difficulty attends the task of a correspondent following by mail for a distant point like Bombay the 'peripeties' of the Near Eastern question or crisis, for it becomes alternately one or the other. During the last three weeks, for instance, Europe has run the whole gamut of hopes and fears. There have been moments when Austria-Hungary seemed to be on the point of withdrawing her Ambassador from Constantinople owing to the continuance of the anti-Austrian boycott in Turkey or when the Dual Monarchy appeared resolved to reject absolutely any idea of allowing pecuniary compensation to Turkey for the Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. At other times the outbreak of hostilities between Austria and Servia was regarded as imminent. Incidents were reported from the frontier such as shots being exchanged between Austrian and Servian outposts, or detachments of Austrian troops crossing into Servia and camping there for a while. Then M. Milanovitch, the Servian Foreign Minister, who has just paid more or less official visits to several European capitals, delivered a speech at Belgrade on his return, in which he declared that under the Berlin Treaty Austria had become a Balkan Power, a step which had had disastrous consequences, since Austria had no connection with the Balkan peoples and could have no other aims that those of ambition and conquest. This pronouncement of course gave great offence at Vienna. There was talk of a demand for explanation and disavowal, failing which Austria would break off diplomatic relations with Servia. The matter seemed to be critical, but this danger, like the others, was averted. During the present week the omens have been favourable and Europe breathes again. Austria-Hungary has at length consented to make pecuniary compensation to Turkey on account of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and offers the Porte the sum of £.T.2,500,000. The proposal has been favourably received by the Turkish Government and the signature of a protocol embodying it is daily expected. The prospect of this Austro-Turkish settlement is viewed favourably by the Servian Press which regards it as assuring the meeting of the Conference in which Servia and Montenegro's claims to compensation cannot fail to be allowed.

The Grand Vizier, Kiamil Pacha, made his first domestic and foreign political statement in the Turkish Parliament on Jan. 13. He reviewed the circumstances attending the downfall of the old regime, and the proclamation of a Constitution, thanked the Sultan for putting himself at the head of the movement and also thanked the army for having identified itself with the national aspirations. Proceeding to deal with the present internal situation, the Grand Vizier dwelt on the evils arising from the misdeeds of the autocratic regime, and declared that there was necessity for thorough reform in finance, in the military and naval services, and in the other branches of the administration. He explained some of the steps which have already been taken to this end, and outlined others which are under consideration. In regard to external problems, the Minister reviewed the leading events of the past few months, expressed a hope that the negotiations now proceeding with Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria would shortly result in a settlement with both States, and dwelt on the fact that the old friendship between Turkey and Great Britain had been revived and confirmed. The Cretan question, he anticipated, would be settled on the basis of the maintenance and safeguarding of Turkish rights. the Government proposed engaging German military instructors, the despatch to Germany of the usual number of officers to complete their military instructions, and the engagement of British officers to reorganise the Navy. After a short debate the House unanimously adopted a vote of confidence in the Government. The Grand Vizier's declarations are generally approved by the Turkish Press and give great satisfaction abroad.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

"LANG OF BALLIOL."

A very interesting story of the New Archbishop of York is contributed to the "Methodist Times" by one who was his contemporary at Oxford. The writer says:—

"His name caught my eye at the beginning of Michaelmas term, 1882, in a list of freshmen just matriculated at Oxford. Long before the end of his first year Lang had made a reputation for himself throughout the University as a speaker at the Union. At that time the Conservatives were strong in votes but weak in debating power, and they welcomed his speeches as giving them a really valid opportunity for cheering.

"There was a certain piquancy in the fact that this much-needed support came from Balliol, which college was commonly regarded as a hotbed of Radicalism. It was then contributing to the ranks of Liberal advocates at the Union such effective speakers as Anthony Hope Hawkins, C. E. Mallet, W. H. Shaw, F. S. Boas, J. A. Spender, and J. Bruce Williamson. The sudden appearance of an eloquent Conservative—a Conservative with a Scotch accent in such an environment was something of a surprise.

"In December was held what in some respects was the most memorable debate of that academic generation. It was at the time when 'The Bitter Cry of Outcast London' was stirring the country. Young Oxford felt the shame and the call of that revelation. Shaw, of Balliol, a Union ex-President, moved 'That the present state of the houses of the poor demands the attention of individuals, municipal authorities, and the Legislature.' Of the many speeches I heard at the Union during four years' frequent attendance, Shaw's on this occasion stands out as the finest and most impressive. No one later in the evening quite reached this level, but a remarkably high standard was attained nevertheless.

"When the cheering after the opener's speech had subsided, there appeared at the table another ex-President, who had for years been absent from the Society's meetings, having joined the dignified order of the 'dons.' This was the one and only Union speech the men of my time had a chance of hearing from R. F. Horton, of New. Possibly Lang's task was never harder than it was that night, when, as a youth in his teens, he had to follow two speakers whose comparatively long practice had enabled them to make the best of their great natural gifts. But he fully maintained the interest of his audience, and showed that he had resources equal to an extraordinary occasion.

"I have referred to this debate as particularly memorable because it had not a little to do with arousing the enthusiasm that found expression soon after in the foundation of Toynbee Hall. In June, 1884, Lang was elected President. The impression he had made upon his contemporaries may be estimated from the fact not simply that he gained this distinction before the end of his second year, but that, as soon as he was nominated, no other candidate was put up to run against him. In the history of the Union Society there can have been few other cases of a unanimous election."

MR. SIDNEY WEBB'S PLEA FOR HISTORY.

The Right and Wrong Way of Teaching it.

Mr. Sidney Webb made a fine plea for the sane teaching of history when he spoke at the annual meeting of the Historical Association.

Mr. Webb said he made a very large claim for history as one great element—he was inclined to say the greatest element—in the production of culture. They could not and a substitute for history in the largest sense either in scholarship in other languages, or even in literature. He had heard it suggested that it would be a great gain to American culture if every person in the United States could become a Roman Catholic; it would enforce upon his attention the fact that the world did not begin in 1492.

But there was history and history. When he was a clerk at the Colonial Office he learned with a shock that the little black scholars in the Government schools at Sierra Leone were actually beginning their history lessons by studying the names and dates of the Anglo-Saxon kings. Though they might laugh at that story, that was only an extreme instance of what really happened in a great many other places claiming much more advanced views on history.

When London University was reorganised he was much grieved that there was not a faculty of history set up, but he was wrong. He did not think, on further reflection, that history was a subject at all. What they wanted was the history of each branch of human activity—of chemistry, music, mechanics, botany and so on; these subjects ought not to be taught without some knowledge of their history being also given. It was difficult to get into the curriculum of the student of medicine or engineering any part of the history of those sciences; but they must do so if they would make cultivated doctors and engineers.

They would teach history best if they attached it to the study of the existing organisation of our political society, and they would give most meaning to historical teaching if they visualised it as an introduction to and an explanation of England of to-day.

Mr. Chamberlain, a man of extraordinary executive capacity, and a wide knowledge of existing circumstances, had been checked time after time because he had never seen the importance of getting the historical point of view of his subjects: he had always confined himself too strictly to the existing facts. It had seemed to him almost a waste of time to inquire what were the circumstances connected with shipping or with bankruptcy in the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries and he thought that all the achievements of Mr. Chamberlain, great as they had been, had suffered because he had not had his knowledge rounded off by a view of the past of the subjects that he was dealing with.

Another great man of the present day, Mr. Charles Booth, for whose work he had the profoundest respect, in his book on London gave practically no history; he did not seem to be aware that they got much valuable light on the meaning of London of to-day from a knowledge of what London was in the past. But history, as they understood it, was the story of the development of the institutions of the world in which we lived. Unfortunately, to boys and girls institutions were dull and with the youngest pupils history ought to be taught in the form of stories, which should be connected with some scrap of the actual world.

THE THREAD OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

Coming to the next stage, children between eleven or twelve and sixteen or seventeen ought to be given some idea of the thread of English history from the beginning to the end. Among all the sentences of condemnation which would be passed upon Oxford and Cambridge in time to come one of the severest would be for their deliberate exclusion of recent history from their historical teaching on the pusillanimous ground that it might lead to current controversies. What was the good of history if it did not lead to current controversies? That was a handle, a peg on which they could hang their story. Then he wanted the whole sweep of the world's history taught, and that great division called common things. Their school libraries ought to be full of historical novels. Local history also ought to have a large place, because it was another instance of teaching from the concrete. He pleaded for a living study of history, and for the attaching of history teaching to the concrete facts of everyday life.

Some interesting suggestions for improving the teaching of history in secondary schools are contained in a circular which has been issued to headmasters and mistresses by the Board of Education. It recommends a consecutive study of English history from the earliest times, extending over three, and if possible, four years; and that a large liberty should be assumed in each school to leave out freely much which is now included.

In an accompanying memorandum the Board states:—"One of the chief reasons why much history teaching is so unsuccessful is that an attempt is made to teach too much. The number of facts, persons, events mentioned in any ordinary text-book used in the middle forms is far greater than boys can understand, much less remember. If an attempt is made to remember them it results in a purely verbal memory of the words, names, and language of the text-book. This is worse than valueless, and makes boys hate the whole subject."

It is pointed out that in teaching English history it is not sufficient to begin at the Norman Conquest. On the other hand, any attempt to give an equal and unifrom knowledge of the whole of English history must fail. What should be aimed at is: (a) A clear apprehension of the general chronological sequence of the cardinal events; (b) a fairly detailed study of those parts or aspects of the history which are at each stage of the school course not beyond the comprehension of the pupils.

Taking part in a discussion on the teaching of history at the third annual meeting of the Historical Association, at University College, on Saturday, Professor Firth (Regius Professor of Modern History, Oxford), who was in the chair agreed with previous speakers that one man was frequently mixed up with another by young students. A notice of Sir Thomas More, for instance, would read something like this:—

"Sir Thomas More was a very witty man. Henry VIII. was very fond of his merry jests, but when hep said that Anne Boleyn was like a Flemish mare, and Henry like a boy with a bladder, the King could not stand it, and had his head cut off. He, was witty to the last, for on the scaffold he said, 'It does not matter where the heart is so long as the head is screwed on straight.' He wrote a book called 'Utopia,' was the Day Star of the Reformation, and the Father of English prose."

THE proceeds of the entertainment given by the management of the Excelsior Cinematograph last Wednesday evening, in aid of the survivors of the Italian Earthquake, produced the handsome sum of Rs. 1,023-12-0, which has been handed over to the Italian Consul for remittance to Italy.

HUMAN NATURE IN THE FAR EAST.

HERE are two striking incidents which reveal the human nature of the men and women who live in the Far East, in Korea and in Japan. First we give a quite noble letter written by a Korean on the eve of his execution—such was the end death had for him; and then an incident in Japan between General Nogi and an old countrywoman—just such as might have happened in one of our country towns.

A few days ago, Yi Kang Nyun, a noted leader of the Korean insurgents, paid the extreme penalty of the law by being executed in the Seoul jail for having fought against the new regime in Korea," says the "Japanese Chronicle." "A few days before his death he sent the following manly yet pathetic letter to his eldest son. The translation runs:

"'I your father, naturally charged with patriotic blood, long ago decided to die for the Imperial House and my country, and now that my desire has come to pass, I am glad. You must not be frightened at my end; but you must be careful to come every day with your young brother to the gate of the jail. Then, when I am dead, you must receive my body and bury it three days later; and you must bury me as befits a poor man. It is too far away to the ancestral cemetery to carry me there in a coffin; so ask our relations to grant me a mall portion of ground and lay me there. My fortune is little, and it would not be good to waste what little there is in a rich funeral. Besides, your young brother is poor, and it would be difficult to prepare even small things.

"'I ask you to lay me beneath the ground only dressed in the same clothes as I wore in the jail, and I beg you not to feel sorrowful for my death. It is thirteen years since I commenced to take revenge. Though the difference between the strong and the weak is great, the righteous should never surrender; for though they die, the end is glorious whilst to live is shameful. Therefore, I am not ashamed and you must not lament at my death.

"'After my burial, go into the valleys between the hills with your young brother. There you must work, cultivate, and teach the children. By so doing, my life will be continued. Be diligent and careful. Be no worse than I have been. I can write no more.'"

Here is the incident which concerns General Nogi, and it should be remembered that it is the Japanese who are causing such letters as the above to be written by Koreans:—

"It appears that the veteran officer entered Umebi Station on a Saturday afternoon to take train to Gojo, accompanied by his adjutant, with whom he had been on a tour of inspection on Umebiyama, which is to be the scene of a great battle during the manœuvres. As they passed through the gate, an old poorly dressed countrywoman, who had apparently passed the allotted span of three-score and ten years, feverishly tottered up under the weight of a load on her back, in fear of losing her train. As she approached, the General, with a smile, stepped aside to allow her to pass, and ventured to steady her bundle as she passed through, and also helped her into the train, at the same time cheerily remarking, 'Be careful, old lady!' 'Thank you,' she murmured, as she turned her face towards the General to catch a glimpse of so true a gentleman.

"When the old woman learnt from the other passengers that the gentleman who had helped her was General Nogi her face assumed an expression of mingled admiration and grief the knowledge evoking a painful memory, She uttered his name several times in a tearful voice. 'It was General Nogi,' she exclaimed, 'under whom my beloved son fought and fell? Oh, my General! Oh, my dear son! I will no longer mourn, since I know he must have died willingly for his country under so kind and glorious a General. As the old woman's story was passed through the car, a hush came over the passengers, and for some time nothing was heard save the rumbling of the wheels as the train pursued its journey."

THE CULT OF THE WHITE TIE.

"BY many people the Society of Friends is looked upon as, before everything, a standing protest against the White Tie," says a writer in the "British Friend." "The Society has certainly taken the ground that there is no essential distinction between priest and people; we may indeed say that, in its view, all Christians are priests, as, without doubt, all who try to act up to its principles are preachers.

"In the matter of peculiarities of dress, perhaps it once approached somewhat dangerously near to the ideals of those who think that religious persons should place themselves on a different platform from others, and advertise in an unmistakable manner their non-conformity to the fashions of the world. But that was some time ago, and the present tendency is not so much in that direction. We know, of course, that amongst those who adorn themselves with the article in question are some of the most estimable and useful of men. Yet we can many of us sympathise with Carlyle's prejudice against the sight of a shovel hat, and like him we feel that 'this thing must be seen to.' No, we do not like the white tie.

"With regard to the entirely inferior order who wear the white tie, or the white cap, showing that they are ready to administer to our bodily needs, it is to be believed that there are comparatively few Friends at the present time desirous of belonging to it. Indeed I ought perhaps to apologise for mentioning it, because there are so many people being made uncomfortable by the thought that others have to serve them in a capacity in which they would not like to act themselves, and that there are still others who are desirous, but who cannot even get the opportunity, to do such service. But yet the problem how to get the service that we all require (or think we do) without developing a servile spirit, and without being dependent on a poverty that we all deplore, is indeed a difficult one. Are we trying to solve it?

"But the great order of the White Tie is what I set out to speak about, and I wish to consider whether there is not yet amongst us some sentimental leaning to the personal satisfaction which comes from a distinctly religious advertisement. Many, I know, have cast off the white tie for ever; others have never worn it; but yet cannot the discerning mind often feel its influence in sermon and in speech?

"As for those of us whose affectation is rather in the direction of saying, 'Lord, I thank Thee that I am not a Pharisee,' but a publican, than the reverse—who are determined that the influence of the white tie shall decrease rather than increase—what shall we do to get rid of our prejudices and unwarranted dislikes? Cannot we each one sometimes laugh at that personal mask which hides as well as discovers, our real individuality beneath its grotesque exterior? If the laughter at our superficial self is spontaneous and hearty, we shall surely be the gainers in healthiness of mind and in spiritual sensibilities."

BY THE WAY.

EARTHLUBBERS.

Dark as are the pictures that have been drawn of the lot of mankind when aeroplanes are turned out in thousand's from French factories—some crumbs from the Frenchman's table may eventually be picked up by English firms—nothing can exceed in blackness the prophecy of Major Baden-Powell. In his letter to the "Times" he pictures "a vast flock of human vultures vying for places over the winning-post at Epsom." As a companion picture the eye of faith can see the sky over a league football match darkened with the bat-like forms of enthusiasts, who would inevitably collide—intentionally or otherwise—and descend on the heads of the players. Take the bull by the horns, or the aeroplane by its wings says in effect Major Baden Powell, and pass laws to regulate the mafficking of these future birds of prey, when they come in their shoals to us from across the Channel. That this will be their place of origin there can be no doubt. England is hopelessly behind in this matter An association has been started in France, to which even schoolboys contribute their pocket money, for financing the leading aviators in making fresh experiments, While the Farnborough aeroplane is still making abortive experiments, Farman, an Englishman, Wilbur Wright, an American, have demonstrated on French soil the practicability of the new thing and France is greedily taking advantage of the benefits conferred on her by Anglo-Saxons.

WAFTED TO THE PAVEMENT.

Inventions which add to the gaiety of great cities are always welcome. If the ideas of an ingenious American are brought to fruition we may suddenly see Aldermen of the City of London who are crossing Cheapside suddenly lifted off their feet and propelled by an invisible force towards the pavement. In this age of the rapid advance of flying such impulsive movements may not cause as much excitement as they would twenty years ago, but if the Alderman in his flight comes in contact with an electric standard or a or another gas-lamp alderman the result is likely to give food for thought. This forcible flight through the air is a project for saving people from destruction by swiftly moving vehicles The driver presses his foot down, releases compressed air, and the endangered person is cast to one side or the other. Apart from the danger of the person so unceremoniously removed encountering another body in his flight, it is also certain that the additional power given to chauffeurs would lead to a great increase of pace, only limited by a fearful looking forward to demands for compensation from the victims of this undivine afflatus. The human body is so made that it cannot fly about the streets of a city without a certain amount of abrasion.

NAPS.

Londoners are apt to grumble at the conditions under which they work, at the long distances they are practically compelled to traverse morning and evening. In reality these long distances are of no little value, as many have long since begun to see. In the homeward train of an evening it is quite possible to get a very satisfactory little nap, and those who regularly indulge in this refreshment have astonished both themselves and their friends by the ease with which they can dispense with a long night's rest afterwards. Their practical experience is now borne out by the law enunciated in a lecture at the Royal Institution, in which Professor Stirling assured his audience that the "value of rest even for a few minutes cannot be overestimated." Other injunctions which occurred in the same lecture are not so easy to follow as the rest in the train. In the ideal city, the garden city of the future, it appears that all the hard workers who take proper care of themselves will conserve their energy by lying flat on their backs for a short time after the mid-day lunch. There is scarcely room to do this in London. Locomotion, even on the Embankment, would be seriously impeded if all the hard workers of the neighbourhood lay flat on their backs on the pavement after lunch, and in Fleet-street the consequences would be still more awkward and the spectacle still more alarming. Even the bus horses would shy.

RECLAMATION OF ORCHARD THIEVES.

Boys will be boys was the dictum of the late "A. K. H. B.," but the Communal Council of Wagner, near Verviers, thinks otherwise. The boys of the district are the despair of the orchard proprietors and the school teachers. The pupils listen attentively to the lessons inculcating moral principles, but as soon as opportunity occurs the Old Adam asserts itself and the orchards suffer. The Council has now made a desperate effort to reclaim these bandits in the making, so they have determined to displace the elm trees which surround the school buildings and supplant them by apple trees, so as to—if possible—make the boys feel that they are not heirs to the torments of Tantalus.

THE FISHERMEN'S DOG.

A touching story. Scene off Iceland; the ocean raging. The dramatis personæ: French and English sailors. The hero a big dog called Tom. During the recent storms the crew of the French fishing boat Croisette, after battling with the angry seas, had lost all hope and awaited death. Providentially the English boat Cloughey came to the help of the sinking ship. On board the Croisette they had the dog Tom, beloved of all the crew. The captain desired that the dog should be the first to go on board the Cloughey, but her captain explained that he could not take the dog on acount of the Board of Agriculture's regulations. "We will go down," replied the Frenchman:"we will not abandon our faithful friend." The English captain saw that the Frenchmen would not depart from their decision, and Tom was rescued with the other members of the crew.

LORD ROBERTS AND THE LADDIE.

"Lord Roberts' recent appeal for a stronger defence calls to mind," says "Cassell's Saturday Journal," "an amusing snub which a wee Scottish laddie once unconsciously administered to 'Bobs.' He had promised to inspect the boys' brigade battalion in Glasgow but at the last moment was prevented by illness. A local officer was secured to fill his place, and in selling tickets for the inspection it was thought only fair to let purchasers know that the distinguished field-marshal would not be present. One small brigade boy came up and asked for two tickets for his father and mother. The clerk said. 'Do your father and mother know that Lord Roberts is not to be present?' 'Oh, aye,' the boy replied, with a look of self-confidence. 'It's no Lord Roberts they're comin' to see, it's me.'"

BATTERSEA Borough Council are to consider a recommendation from the Public Health Committee that Mr. John Burns be asked to reintroduce in the ensuing Session of Parliament the Municipal Milk Depot Bill, which he first brought forward in 1907.

THE LADIES' CORNER

EXQUISITE TREATMENT OF THE SKIRT DRAPERIES.

Nowadays every fluctuation in the pulse of fashion is watched for as eagerly as a doctor watches the rise or fall of his patient's temperature. American women are more than usually discriminating in the matter of dress, and there is no denying the fact that the beautiful new and up-to date toilettes in which Mrs. Brown Potter will appear during her tour in America will arouse a furore of appreciation in that country. One of these is carried out in a dark tone of moth-grey velvet, an infinitely softer and more attractive shade than the metallic tints of steel and aluminium which up to the present have been carrying all before them, while the draping of the jupe represents a veritable mystery to the uninitiated. Round the hips the material clings to the figure as though the lines had been carved with the sculptor's chisel and hammer, while below the knees the crossed folds form a swirl of exquisite draperies, which remind one instinctively of a priceless Lalique figure in the nouveau art. The train, which is formed by means of one long panel which cuts through the centre of the back, and which is manœuvred into sharp points at each corner like a bat's wing, is caught down with two enormous discs formed of silver tissue veiled with grey chiffon and worked in silver and diamonds, which gleam like watchful eyes, while the whole of the corsage is buried under a drapery of dyed lace in a paler shade of grey than the gown itself, strewn with scattered smoke-grey diamonds, which is caught with an immense motif formed of oxidised silver plumes and tiny diamond blossoms.

MASCOT OF JADE AND DIAMONDS.

The same drapery provide the indefinite sleeves, while a strip of the lace is brought round the arm and fastened with a huge owl's head of oxidised silver with amber eyes. A slender chain worn round the neck from which a heavy block of jade twined with a diamond snake depends, and which is worn by the artiste as a porte bonheur, forms a charming supplement to the soft grey of the gown while to complete the scheme a wide fillet of grey velvet fastened with huge bow nestles in the waves of her hair, one single uncurled ostrich feather in natural tints being brought right across the front.

SHAWL-SHAPED CLOAK OF GREY CHARMEUSE.

With this lovely gown Mrs. Brown Potter will wear a shawl-shaped cloak of soft mist-grey charmeuse encrusted with bands of grey net worked in a fern and shamrock design, the whole being finished with deep silk and ball fringe, while the wide mandarin sleeves are fashioned of alternate bands of the embroidered net and lattice work of narrow grey silk cords. The cloak is slit up at intervals and caught together again with mammoth embroidered buttons, while from a single button behind depends a shower of cords and tassels, which provide an effective finish.

WHITE TULLE ILLUSION WITH CRYSTAL BUGLES.

Another lovely vestment which has been made for the same artiste is of snow-white tulle illusion, worked over in large chrysanthemum motifs of white silk cord and adorned with bands of crystal bugles and a deep crystal fringe which reflects a number of soft prismatic tints under artificial light. The cloak is slit up at the sides to show a peep of the gown underneath, and is weighted with huge crystal tassels, while the mandarin sleeves are composed of alternate bands of crystal bugles and embroidery, the fulness of the cloak being concentrated under a wide embroidered band round the neck.

TO DEAL WITH HABITUAL INTEMPERANCE.

THE Departmental Committee appointed by the Home Secretary to inquire into the operation of the law relating to inebriates have presented their report.

They suggest that inebriates should be allowed voluntarily to enter before a justice of the peace into a legal obligation to abstain from intoxicants for a specified period not less than one year, and to submit to guardianship. But if their voluntary submission to this restraint is refused the Committee recommend that power should be given to a relative, friend, or guardian to petition a judicial authority for a compulsory order of guardianship, or for committal to a retreat, and if this order be granted the guardian may prescribe the place of residence, prevent the inebriate leaving it unattended, deprive him of intoxicants, and warn sellers of drink against supplying him under a penalty. As for inebriates who have committed offences against the law, the Committee recommend an extended discretion to magistrates to send them to a reformatory instead of to prison.

"The Inebriates Act has now been for nine years upon the Statute-book," says the "Times"; "but we read in the report that the total number of persons committed to reformatories under its provisions has been less than 2,600, although, during the same period, these presumably eligible for such treatment—that is to say, the offenders who have been convicted and sentenced for drunkenness in Courts of summary jurisdiction—have been somewhat in excess of a million and three-quarters.

"It is manifest that proceedings conducted upon this scale can have no real influence in restraining intemperance; and that, as far as the national welfare is concerned, the Acts might almost as well have been non-existent. A law which is brought into operation in only one case out of every 674 of those which would properly be subject to its provisions is more calculated to add an element of pleasurable excitement to the pursuit of intoxication than to deter any of those who might possibly be restrained by a greater probability of punishment.

"The Committee give in detail their reasons for recommending that the State, following the precedent afforded by the transfer of prisons from the care of local authorities, should provide accommodation for inebriates; and they estimate that such a course would effect a saving to the public of over £10,000 a year upon every 1,000 cases under detention.

"The Committee point out that, in any case, treatment by drugs cannot possibly supply the penal element which is present in all sentences of inebriates to reformatories, and the remark naturally suggests the inquiry whether this penal element to be of any use to society, should not be brought to bear upon the drunkard at an earlier period of his career.

"Few changes are more curious or more complete than that which has come over public opinion in this respect, even within the memories of living persons; and it is now quite likely that, if casual intoxication in public were treated as an offence against decency and order, and brought with some certainty under the ken of the police, many of those who under present conditions, lapse into habitual drunkenness might be held back before it was too late.

"The time seems to have come for abandoning the system which has hitherto prevailed in this country of practically condoning public drunkenness when it is unattended by riot or manifest disorder."

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

REBUILDING MESSINA.

Since it seems to have been decided to rebuild Messina, as it was rebuilt after the disastrous earthquake of 1783, it would be wise to listen to the lesson of past earthquakes. The only building which survived the earthquake of 1692, which destroyed Port Royal in Jamaica was the fort built on a rock. The rest of the town stood on a sandy flat. In San Francisco the greatest destruction occurred among the houses on the low lying "made" grounds. The better residential quarters, built on higher rocky ground, escaped the earthquake shock, though they afterwards suffered from the fire. In the case of the great Lisbon earthquake the influence of the ground was even more marked. The area of greatest destruction was bounded by a line on the geological map. In that part of the city built on the Almada blue clay every building was thrown down. Surrounding this came an area of sands and gravels, over which there was great destruction, though some buildings escaped. An outer rim standing on basalt and limestone escaped.

EARTHQUAKE BUILDINGS.

Lessons in house-building in earthquake districts may also be learned from that much shaken country Iceland. There it has been found that wooden houses stand better than those built of stone. In San Francisco it was found that houses built on steal frames stood, though the bricks peeled off the fronts. In Japan the question of earthquake-proof buildings has been studied scientifically. It has been found that if the walls of a building rise from a depth of some 20 feet instead of from the surface the resist the shock much better. Some of the buildings of the Imperial University, Tokio, have been built on this plan, and they have resisted shocks which have partially destroyed others equally strong as far as masonry is concerned.

EARTHQUAKE-PROOF BEDROOMS.

When residing in Japan Professor Milne had a special earthquake bedroom attached to his house. This building rested at each of its pillar-like foundations upon a layer of a quarter of an inch of cast iron shot between two flat iron plates. By this means the building remained at rest while the ground beneath it moved rapidly to and fro.

EXTENT OF SOLAR SYSTEM.

The presumed existence of a new planet outside the orbit of Neptune suggests the further question of others still more remote. As the peculiarities of Neptune's orbit suggested the existence of a new planet, so the latter when found may suggest an other still more remote. The solar system may thus extend indefinitely outwards to vast and unknown distances. The possibility, however, of proving the existence of such remote bodies with present appliances seems small, since even the new planet is only expected to reveal itself as a minute point of light on a photographic plate.

PLANET WITHIN MERCURY'S ORBIT.

Astronomers have also looked for new planets within the orbit of Mercury. When sunspots were first scientifically observed they were thought to be small planets revolving close to the sun. Under this impression French astronomers called them.

BOURBONIAN STARS.

And, in 1845, Le Verrier, discoverer along with Adams of Neptune, found a peculiar motion in the perihelion of Mercury's orbit. He explained this as due to the attraction of a planet or planets moving round the sun within the orbit of Mercury. And in 1859 it was announced that such a planet had been discovered by a Dr. Lescarbault, physician and amateur astronomer. It was named "Vulcan," and according to Le Verrier's calculations it was about 13,000,000 miles from the sun, and revolved round it in 19 or 20 days.

THE PLANET VULCAN.

No one else seems to have seen Vulcan, and yet it was officially recognised as a permanent member of the solar system for a number of years. Astronomers, however, are now practically certain that Vulcan does not, and never did, exist. Yet the peculiarity in Mercury's orbit which it would explain remains unaccounted for!

EATING STONES.

Sir James Ross, in the course of his travels, noted a curious fact with regard to the penguin, namely, its habit of swallowing stones. In one specimen he found ten pounds weight of quartz, granite and trap. Other animals, reptiles, fishes, and mammals exhibit the same strange fancy. In a paper contributed to the proceedings of the Bristol Naturalists Society, Mr. W. H. Wicks has collected a number of facts connected with such stomach stones. The fact noted by Mr. Wicks that the pebbles are usually white quartz is interesting, but does not appear to throw any light on the strange habit.

GEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE.

Geologists not infrequently find nests of pebbles in deposits of fine sediments formed in deep water. To account for these floating tree roots and ice have been suggested as agents. Perhaps in many cases the decay of the body of a stone-eating animal might be the real explanation.

FOSSIL PEARLS.

The pearl being as indestructible as the shell in which it is formed, it was to be expected that fossil shells should sometimes be pearl-bearing. And this appears to have been noticed as far back as 1723 by John Woodward. In a paper in the proceedings of the Malacological Society Mr. R. B. Newton has collected together what is known of fossil pearls. The genus Inoceramus, so common in the chalk, seem to have been great pearl bearers. In the internal casts of the shells which are so frequently found, regular rows of pits occur which are probably impressions of attached pearls. Another pearl-bearing genus is gryphæa, so common in the lias.

HUMAN FLOTSAM.

The "Captain" advises those who wish to study the lowest dregs of the earth, to give the slums of London a rest, and watch the throngs who besiege the office of the agents who undertake to supply the cattle boats with "help" at Montreal. German and Russian Jews, Dukhobors, Italians, negroes; broken-down "sharks" and "confide nce men" from the large cities of the United States; one time moneyed youths from the larger English towns who in a single month (or less) in New York, Montreal, or Toronto have run through the capital given them to start up in business, and are returning on the off-chance of getting more. All bustling and hustling each other after the same prize—a free passage to London, the home, and often the grave, of the desperate.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

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PESTONJI B. PRESS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTD. 1879. MODY BAY, FORT, BOMBAY. ESTD. 1879.

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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

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EXHIBITIONS IN INDIA AND PARIS.

Special Gold Medal and First Class Diploma at

BOMBAY MOTOR SHOW, 1908.

THE HOUSE FOR HIGH CLASS MOTOR COACH BUILDING AND MOTOR ENGINEERING.

Special Department opened for NICKEL PLATING all descriptions of work.

MOTOR TYRES, ACCESSORIES and FITTINGS stocked in large variety.

MOTOR OR CHASSIS examined and valued, and certificates issued.

Estimates and Specifications submitted on application.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

WEST END "DIAL-CLOCKS."

12 to 24 inches in Diameter.
8 DAY TIME ...... Rs. 35 to 140
8 DAY STRIKE ... „ 80 to 160
Write for Price List No. 45.
WEST END WATCH Co,
11, Hornby Road, Opposite G. P. O., BOMBAY.

Not Beyond Hope.

Those who have suffered year after year with Rheumatism will be glad to hear of a remedy that has proved an absolute specific. There are no conditions of Rheumatism, no matter how severe, nor from what cause, that cannot immediately be relieved, and permanently cured by Little's Oriental Balm. People who have tried a hundred remedies, liniments, and doctors, are apt to be resigned to their fate. They come to believe that, there is no such thing as a cure for Rheumatism. They have been disappointed so many times that another trial seems almost useless. To all such we say, try Little's Oriental Balm faithfully and you will soon rejoice at the return of your precious health. Many a person was cured through Little's Oriental Balm by the use of a single bottle, others have used from 3 to 6 bottles to obtain the same result. In only very rare and exceedingly obstinate cases were more than 6 bottles necessary. Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout India.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DR ROBERTS' POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DR ROBERTS ALTERATIVE PILLS FOR SKIN DISEASES AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9, 4/6, ...
BEACH & BARNICOTT BRIDPORT

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay.
THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM
Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 18 Years' Practical Experience.
Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarker, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S.
STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE
A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

Rich Plum Cake,

Cherry Cake, Madeira Cake, Carraway Lunch Cake—these may be made lighter with fewer eggs if Brown & Polson's 'Paisley Flour' be used. Only a little 'Paisley Flour' is required—one part added to eight of ordinary flour—and the results are uniformly successful. Once try this method and you will not return to the old way.

'PAISLEY FLOUR'
The SURE Raising Powder.
Recipes with every tin.

"SEE THE SIGNAL"
KEATING'S POWDER
KILLS BUGS FLEAS MOTHS BEETLES
Sold in Tins & Bottles only.

Too Old at 40

HOW YOUTHFUL APPEARANCE MAY BE RETAINED.

Exceptional Opportunities for our Readers.

What is the cry that now goes up, that now rings from one end of the land to the other, which is shouted demonstratively by employers and wailed in melancholy fashion by employes. Nothing less than "Too old at forty." And in nowise is this manifested more greatly than in the increasing baldness and greyness which has afflicted humanity.

Take a hundred typical men and women of to-day, and what do you find—that nine-tenths of these will show an alarming and significant extent of hair weakness and deterioration!

Have you ever given a thought to the important fact that all such hair weakness finds a responsive and echoing counterpart in the features. That the lack of nutrition and virility which saps the hair growth has a parallel influence on the lines and looks of the face.

Take your typical bald-headed man—he has generally furrowed cheeks and brows! Take your typical hair-weakened woman—she shows more wrinkles and marks of age on her face than does her sister whose hair is full and natural.

Typical case where a course of Harlene hair treatment is necessary.

Typical case where a course of Harlene hair treatment is necessary.

Is there a "way out"? Most undoubtedly; and that "way out" is now being placed prominently before the British Public, for the proprietors of Edwards "Harlene," the most renowned, powerful, and celebrated hair restorer and stimulant ever produced—not only assert that in "Harlene" will be found the means of transforming weak, disordered, stagnant, hair growth into activity and health, but they back this assertion by offering a special gift bottle of this great hair-specific to everyone who acknowledges the need for such help, for the purpose of a personal test.

Dignitaries from Royalty downwards have expressed their admiration of the efficacy of "Harlene," and the perusal of the list of well-known names who have endorsed its claims places it on a pedestal far above all other preparations.

Have you not the highest interest in your personal appearance? Examine yourself, and see if the fault is not in your hair. That is the "weakness," and in this free offer is indicated the "way out."

When this special bottle is finished you can procure your supplies from all chemists and stores, the world over.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To Week's Test Dept., Edwards' Harlene Co, 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Please forward me, as per your offer mentioned above, the special gift bottle of "Harlene" necessary for the one week's free personal test to which the article refers. I enclose three penny stamps to cover postage. Mention name of paper.

Name...

Address...

ROWLAND'S
KALYDOR
FOR THE SKIN
COOLING, REFRESHING, SOOTHING
To the FACE and ARMS in hot weather; prevents Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Roughness; heals insect bites, irritation, etc., and produces SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN. Warranted Harmless: its genuineness ensured by the official stamp. Bottles, 2s. 3d. & 4s. 6d., of Stores, Chemists and
ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

MARTELL'S
celebrated
Blue & Silver Label

BRANDIES
"One Star," "Two Star," "Three Star," and their liqueurs—V.O., V.S.O., V.S.O.P.
Known throughout the world to be of the very highest quality and distilled solely from wine produced in the vineyards of the famous Charente district.

IRRITATION AFTER SHAVING

That painful, irritating soreness after shaving is quickly healed and relieved by the application of Pond's Extract. If your skin is tender, and shaving makes it rough and raw. you should use Pond's

POND'S EXTRACT IS ALWAYS READY FOR USE

and should be kept in every home. Quickly relieves burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, sprains, outbreaks in the skin, sores, piles, etc. Pond's is valuable in the kitchen, in the bed-room, in the nursery; indeed it is valuable everywhere. Sold in bottles at 1/1½d. 2/3d. and 4/6d. Ask your Chemist to-day for a bottle.

POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
65, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

Pond's EXTRACT
THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JAN. 29, 1909.] [BOMBAY, JAN. 30, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols...	83 3/16	1-8	
3 do. Rentes ...	96 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	98 3/4	9-16	
3½ do. Govt. Securities	62 3/4	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	23 3/4	un	chgd
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 5/8	un	chgd
do. in New York	51 1/2	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·17	1/2	
do. do. do. Berlin	20·51	1/2	
do. do. do. New York	4·87 3/4	1/4	
Discount Bank of England Rate	3	Since 14th Jan.09.	
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight	2 3/4	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	2 1/2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	3	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2 1/2		1/8
do. 7 day Market Loans	2 5/8	un	chgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England... £200,000

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 12-16d. unchgd.

Bar Gold (per oz.) 77 9 1-4.

*Closing tone of Silver :—Steady at the decline.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Steady with moderate demand.
Futures	Easier.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales	7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	200 „
Imports	18,000 „
Mid-Americans	5·29 unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	8 9/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·10	5·08	5·08	5·07	5·07
—05	—05	—04	—04	—04

June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·07	5·06	4·98	4·93
—04	—04	—04	—04

New York :—

Receipts at U.S. Ports ...	43,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	62,000 „
Exports to Great Britain.	67,000 „
Do to Continent ...	5,000 „

Spot Cotton—9·85—10.

Futures—Month of Mar. 9·59—10

Do. do. May 9·50—11

Declined owing to unfavourable cables and to weakness in Southern spot market and to increased offerings.

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—9 9-16—1-16

Futures—Month of Mar. 9·54—10

Do. do. May 9·60—11

Closing Tone of Spot—Easy.

Cotton Stock in London	...10,920
Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	...283,000 Bales.
Do. Exports to Great Britain	...117,000 „
Do. do. to France and Continent	... 72,000 „
Do. do. to Japan	... 4,000 „
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	...953,000 „
Do. do. at Interior Ports	...818,000 „

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.—London ... d. 4 4/16

F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.—Sellers—Liverpool ... d. 4 11/16

Months—March-April.

Fair Red Coconadas—C. I. F.—London ... d. 3 13/16

Cocanada Ginned—C.I.F.—London ... d. 3 13/16

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi. C. I. F., 37—May-June—London—Done—Canal.

Red Karachi C.I.F. 36 1-2 May-June—London—Buyers—Canal.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe.—62lbs. 36 1-4—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Quiet but Steady.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—36 7-8 Jan.-Feb.—Buyers—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—7 1-2 unchgd.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 5 1-2 Value.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£70
Yellow Metal	6 1/2d.

Bar Iron :—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp ... £ 4 13 9

SKIN SALES.

Sheep skin sales closed to-day. Sheep skins sold 908,000.

Fair demand and quiet.

Sheep skins Madras Prime 4d. lower.
„ „ „ Fair 3d. lower.
„ „ „ Ordinary 2d. lower.
„ „ Bombay Good 1-2d. higher.
„ „ „ Fair 1-2d. higher.
„ „ „ Ordinary 1-2d. lower.

Arrivals :—

"Kirby Bank."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [30TH JANUARY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Box Gold Bullions......	76,800	London ...	Chartered Bank.
1 Box Gold Bullions......	76,800	Do. ...	Indian Specie Bank.
89 Bars Silver..	1,54,406	Do. ...	International Bank.
250 Bars Silver..	4,65,914	Do. ...	Chartered Bank.
1 Bundle Rs...	395	Dwarka ...	M. Mackenzie & Co.
1 Bundle Rs...	1,775	C. Mandvie	
10 Packages Sovereigns...	1,66,875	Jeddah ...	Sundry Importers.
Gold Coins...	27,096		
Rupees...	308		

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England ...	3 per cent.	from	14th Jan.
Bank of Bengal ...	8 per cent.	„	28th „
Bank of Bombay ...	7 per cent.	„	14th „
Bank of Madras ...	8 per cent.	„	29th „

Money :

Borrowers for two months at 6 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The market has been quiet but steady at 1s. 3 15-16d. for T. T. and demand and 1s. 4 1-8d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Being Mail day there has not been much new business offering. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 15-16 to 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—Francs	169 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	139 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	130
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151¼
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	178

Government Paper :—

The market opened to-day at 94 3-16 for cash and settlement and 94 3-8 for the second settlement. These rates obtain at the close, the market closing quiet. Calcutta rates are advised as 94 1-8 ready and 94 5-16 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 94·3
1st Settlement	„ 94·3
2nd Settlement	„ 94·6

Bullion :—

Bar silver in London on Friday closed unchanged at 23 3-4 ready and 23 5-8 for two months' delivery but New York was 1-4 lower at 51 1-4. Locally there has been a firmer market opening to-day at 60 5-8 ex-duty and closing steady at 60 3-4. Forward quotations are also steadier but probably the improvement is only temperary. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	60	12	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	60	12	0
2nd Settlement ...	60	15	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

In sympathy with the decline at Home, the advance of yesterday was lost here on opening this morning, and the market was quiet with little doing, and has remained unchanged throughout the day closing as under. A small business is reported.

For ready cotton the demand was moderate and the turnover at Colaba was over 4,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	237	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	228 1/2	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	212/13	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	203	„
Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola	197	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	197	„
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	185	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	180	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	185	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	187/8	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals	176 1/2	„
Good Westerns	214	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar.	228	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	4,000 bales.
Total Imports	56,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May
5·10	5·09	5·09	5·08
unchgd	+01	+01	+01

May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·08	5·08	5·08	5.00	4·95
+01	+01	+02	+02	+02

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is steady with a moderate demand. We quote as under :—

Ready	Rs.	8	4	0	B. T.
April-May...	„	7	15	6	R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is quiet with little doing. We quote:—

Brown Delhi April-May	Rs.	7	12	0	R. T.
Yellow Guzerat „	„	8	0	0	B. T.
Ready Brown Kutni	„	6	15	0	B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

Prices are steadier, but the enquiry has fallen off.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs.	47	8	0
Mimbara	„	48	8	0
White Khandeish	„	48	8	0
Brown Delhi Beawar	„	46	4	0

Castorseed :—

Ready Rs. 29 8 0 Apl.-May Rs. 5 14 6 R.T.

Tone—Steadier.

Poppyseed :—

Ready Rs. 9 11 0 B.T. April-May Rs. 9 10 0 R. T.

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... Rs. 24 8 0

Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed :—

... Rs. 7 2 0 R.T.

Tone—Firm.

Groundnuts—

Ready ... Rs. 40 8 0

Tone—Steady.

WHEAT—

Ready White Karachi...	Rs.	6	14	0	
Apl-May „ Delhi	„	5	10	6	R. T.

Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,450
India	71
Indian Specie Bank	54

Mills :—

Crescent	105
David	415
Kohinoor	777 1-2
Manookji Petit	3,155
New Great Eastern	207 1/2

Presses :—

Bombay Cotton Press	113 3/4
Indian Cotton...	127
New Berar	480

Miscellaneous :—

The B. E. S. & T. Co. Preference	155 1-2
Bombay Flour Mill	900
Bombay Steam Nav.	352 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill...	1,120
Delhi Flour Mill	131
Treacher & Co	630

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Dholka	110
Ahmedabad-Prantej	600
Amritsar-Patti	132
Tapti-Valley	427 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	16,568	bales.
Wheat	810	cwts.
Linseed	623	„
Rapeseed	1,306	„
Gingellyseed	10,793	„
Poppyseed...	19	„
Groundnuts	3,501	„
Castorseed...	881	„
Rice	1,386	„
Myrabollams	2,071	„
Cottonseed...	23,358	„
Mowraseed...	313	„
Gram	1,030	„
Joowar	1,480	„
Maize	nil	„

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JAN. 30.] [BOMBAY, JAN. 31.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	83 3/8	3/16	
3 do. Rentes	96 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	98 7/8	1/8	
3½ do. Govt. Securities	62 11/16		1/16
*Bar Silver in London	23 7/8	1/8	
Do. do. 3 months' hence	23 3/4	1/8	
Do. in New York	51 7/8	3/8	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·16 1/2		1/2
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·51 3/4	3/4	
Do. do. do. New York	4·87 3/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p/c	since	14 Jan.
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	2 5/8		1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 1/2	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3		
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1/4		
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2 1/2		
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2 1/2		1/8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England £350,000 for South America.

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet but steady.

Bar Gold—77s 9d.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet but Steady.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Quiet.
*Total Sales	12,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	200 „
Imports	56,000 „
Mid-Americans	5·26—03
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown	8 9/16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·11	5·10	5·09	5·09	5·09
+01	+02	+01	+02	+02

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·00	5·08	5·00	4·95
+02	+02	+02	+02

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...33,000 bales
Do. do. last year	...29,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	...11,000 „
Do. to Continent	...27,000 „

Spot Cotton—9·85 unchgd.

Futures—Month of March 9·85—81

Do. do. May 9·52+82

Advanced early owing to favourable cables and declined later owing to bear pressure and liquidation.

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—9 1/2—1-16

Futures—Month of March 9·52—02.

Do. do. May 9·57—03

Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

Cotton Total *Visible Supply*	5,200,000 Bales.
„ „ „ East Indian	205,000 „
„ Quantity in Sight	... 10,070,000 „

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	50,000 Bales
„	Sold on Speculation	......
„	Sold for Exportation	......
„	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	74,000 „
„	Actual Exports	9,000 „
„	Week's Imports	164,000 „
„	Stock	1,198,000 „
Surat's	Week's Sales	300 „
„	Sold on Speculation	......
„	Sold for Exportation	......
„	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	600 „
„	Actual Exports	200 „
„	Week's Imports	1,000 „
„	Stocks	8,000 „
Afloat	American	44,000 „
„	Indian	12,000 „

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi 37 May-June—London—Buyers.

Tone of Wheat—Steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—

Brown Cawnpore 41 April-May.—Hamburg—Sellers.

Tone of Rapeseed—Dull.

Linseed :—

Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 7 1-2 unchgd.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber, 5s. 1d. Sellers.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Half-Yearly Report.

THE following is the text of the Directors' Report:—For the first four months of the half-year trade was dull and the supply of money in the Indian markets was in excess of the demand. In November there was an improvement in the demand which continued till the close of the half-year. The average rate for demand loan was 4·244 per cent.

The net profits at Head Office and Branches amounted to Rs. 14,70,715 14-4, which, with Rs. 5,56,501-3-9 brought forward from the previous half-year, made a total of Rs. 20,27,287-2-1. This sum the Directors disposed of as follows ;—

	Rs.	a.	p.
I.—In payment of a Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax ...	10,00,000	0	0
II.—In payment of a Special Bonus of 2 per cent. to the Shareholders free of Income Tax ...	4,00,000	0	0
III.—Transferred to Reserve Fund ...	2,50,000	0	0
IV.— Ditto to Gratuity and Pension Fund ...	50,000	0	0
V.—Carried forward to Profit and Loss Account of the current half-year ...	3,27,287	2	1
	Rs. 20,27,287	2	1

During the half-year Mr. F. R. S. Charles and Sir George Sutherland resigned their seats as Directors, and the Board, by virtue of Section 29 of the Presidency Banks Act, appointed in their stead Mr. J. Shorrock, of Messrs. George Henderson & Co., and Mr. H. C. Begg, of Messrs. Begg, Dunlop & Co.

Sir William Cruickshank resumed his appointment of Secretary and Treasurer in December.

The usual half-yearly Statements of Accounts and Report of the Auditors are annexed.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	1,125
Bangalore Bank...	*Sellers* 120

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk...	112
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910	*Sellers* 1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 o/o Pref. 1st Jan.July	*Buyers* 106½
Do. do. do. 31st Dec. Do.	1,025
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909	1,000
Carnatic	*Buyers* 550
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving A Shares	*Seller* 150
Do. do ... B. Shares (50 paid)	60
Coral	170
Jamalamudugu Press	400
Madras United S. W. & M.	2,800
Do. Do.	700
Madura	150
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing	*nom.* 200
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	104
Tinnevelly	500
Tirupur Press	475

Miscellaneous.

Burma Investments	14
Burmah Oil Coy.	93s.
Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911)	*Seller* 100
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1916)	*Seller* 86
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)	...*Sellers.*
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913)...	850
Ditto ditto (1909)	1,000
Do. 7½ per cent. Cum. Pref. A. Shares	*Par.*
Do. 5 ditto B. „	*Par.*
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.)	9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb.	*Sellers* £100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	10s.
East Indian Tea & Produce...	20s.
Indian Aluminium (fully paid)	110
Indian Cycle & Engineering 7 per cent. Debs.	90
Malabar Timber Yards & Saw Mills...	*Seller* 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Seller Par.*
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	*Seller* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref	*Sellers* 97
Madras Electric Tramways	...*nom* £1
Madras Electric Tramway 5 o/o Debs	*Sellers* £95
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid)	...12s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures...	98
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	101
Mysore Chromium	42s.
New Mysore Manganese	...28s. 6d.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	120
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...	*Seller* 100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	97½
Ootacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs.	*Buyers* 100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society	114
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid)	85
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent.	£100
Rangoon Oil	93½
Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds	£ 100
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)	142½
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	105
South India Industrial 6 per cent. Cum. Ref.	40
South Indian Railway Debentures	£120
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)	£100
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 75 paid)	50
Shell Transport and Trading Company	48s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference	£ 8½
Shimoga Manganese	*Sellers* 50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	*Buyers* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	107
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan	98
United Coffee Supply (Ord.)	*nom.*
Do. do. (6½ per cent. Pref.)	*nom.*
Vizianagram Mining	26s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold (fully paid)	14s. 3d.
Balaghat (fully paid)	4s.
Do. 10 o/o Preference (fully paid)	...11s. 9d.
Burma Ruby Mines	7s.
Champion Reef (fully paid)	6s.
Deccan Goldfield Development (11s. paid)	3d.
Dharwar Gold (fully paid)	2s.
Dharwar Reefs (17s. paid)	3d.
Glenrock	3d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	9d.
Goldfields of Mysore (18s. paid)	1½d.
Hosur Gold Mines (19s. 4d. paid)	7½d.
Hutti (Nizam's) (fully paid)	...21s 3d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	...38s. 9d.
Kempinkote (New) (fully paid)	4½d.
Mysore Gold (fully paid)	...91s. 3d.
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	4½d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)	3d.
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid)	3d.
Nanjungod (fully paid)	*Seller* Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog (fully paid)	24s.
North Anantapur (4s. paid)	... 2s. 3d.
Ooregum Ordinary (fully paid)	14s.
Ooregum Preference (fully paid)	21s.
Sangli (15s. paid)	3d.
Shimoga Goldfields (Rs. 5 paid)	... Rs. 4½
Topuldodi (Nizam) (16s. paid)	*Nom.*

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,450
Bank of India.........	100	50	5 „	71
Bank of Bengal......	500	500	12 „	1,500
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 „ 1½ „	5 181
Specie Bank	100	50	6 „	54
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	100	100	14 „	280
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank......	£20	£20	14 „	£53½
Mercantile	£25 £25	£12½ £12-10	6 „ 6 „	£17½ £18½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk. of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585
Poona Bank Ld......	100	30	...	35

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	480
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	630xd Dv. 40
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250		615
Bombay United	250	250	20	505
Century	100	100	50	337½
Central India	500	500	35	1,635
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	30	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,115
Coronation Mills	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	215
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	740
Crescent	100	100	5	105
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,050
David	250	250	20	410
Ebrahim Pabany	250	250	10	180
Emperor Edward	500	500	20	650
Empress	500	500	25	330
Fazulbhai	250	250	10	285
Finlay Mills	250	250		265
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,750
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	225
Globe Manufg.	1,000	1,000	25	200
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bullaughs	500	500	25	437½
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	15	110
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	25	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	325
Jamshed Manufg	250	250	10	175
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	780
Kohinoor	500	500	25	775
Leopold	100	100	3	58
Luxmidas	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1,500
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,155
Morarji Goculdas	1,000	1,000	175	3,100
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern	200	200	Nil.	210
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	710
Phoenix	100	100	5	105
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	820
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,030
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,525
S. Mahratta	250	250	20	200
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,315
Sun	250	250	25	150
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,380
Textile	500	500	30	xd 1,200
The Ebrahim Pabaney Mills				190
The Fazulbhai Mills				285
Union (V. Gopalji)	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India	1,000	1,000	8	520

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Last Half-yearly.

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	107½
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Colaba	1,000	1,000	30	215
Fort	475	475	......	870
Godavery Valley	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	......	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	162½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	187½
Khandeish	250	250	20	150
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	...	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg	250	250	......	280
New East Indian	1,000	1,000	50	1,620
New Mofussil	400	400	50	480
New Berar	500	500	40	485
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	25	550
Surat City	1,000	200	20	285
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	560
[illegible]	150	50	10	135

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT

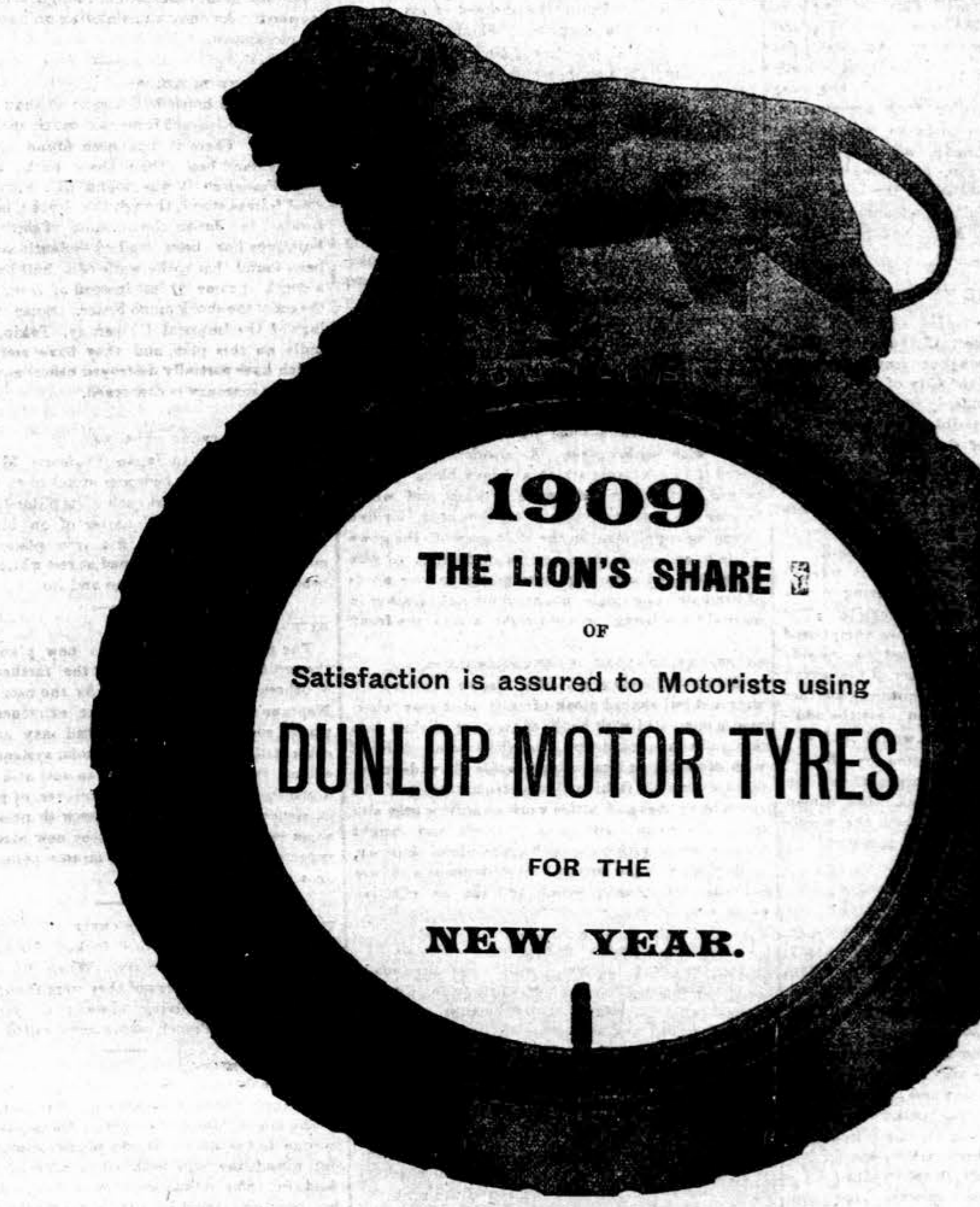
C&B TABLE DELICACIES,

Celebrated Oilmen's Stores.

PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR, SALAD OIL..

CROSSE & BLACKWELL.

In Special Tins.



1909

THE LION'S SHARE OF Satisfaction is assured to Motorists using

DUNLOP MOTOR TYRES

FOR THE NEW YEAR.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.

49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY——14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

BUY SILVER.

Reprint from the *Bombay Gazette*, 25th December, 1908.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

BUY SILVER.

"Buy silver" is the advice of the hard headed City man to his wife when she goes forth on a present buying expedition just now. Silver is extraordinarily cheap and silver goods for presents are reckoned to be a good investment. The price of silver during the last few days has been lower than it has been ever since March, 1903, and when the inevitable rise comes those who have bought silver this year will find that their money has been laid out to full advantage.

The reproduction of antique designs, including those of classical Greece are in request and table silver in the early English style is being ordered. Restraint and studied simplicity are the characteristics of English silver both decorative and for the table.

The inspection of our stock is solicited.

Silver Everlasting Blotter Rs. 36.

Silver Novelty Cigarette Case Rs. 32.

Silver Pin Cushion. Rs. 2-8 and 4.

Silver Pin Stand. Rs. 9.

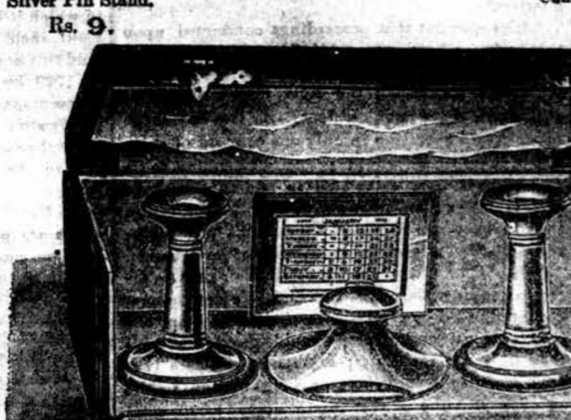
Candlesticks, Silver Pair in Case. Rs. 35.

Silver Perpetual Calendar Rs. 3.

Silver Cigarette Case R. 25.

Crystal Glass Silver mounted Inkstand. Rs. 14.

Silver Cabinet Rs. 19. C.D.V. „ 5.



Silver Cased presentation set Calendar, Inkstand, Penholder, Pencil, pair Candlesticks. Rs. 67.

Silver Cabinet. Rs. 13.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., THE PREMIER JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA, BOMBAY & POONA.

Sole Agents: AND DEPOT FOR India & Burma. A. DE'SOUZA & CO. P. O. Box 244, BOMBAY.

GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.

LONDON & EDINBURGH.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL

Coventry Cycles

£3.10 to £9

Active Agents

MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

◆

BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, JAN. 25.—I have been asked to say that, in regard to the recently published winners of Medals at the December Market and Industrial Show, Henke's Tile Works and the Basel Mission Tile Works did not compete for Medals, being firms that work outside the Mysore Province.

Some three months ago, "G." Company of the B. R. Volunteers had one of its periodical Club shooting competitions, the conditions of which were in accordance with musketry course rules. A dispute arose as to the title of Quartermaster-Sergeant Eden to the first prize, it having been alleged that the marksman did not use the "rest" at 500 yards in the way it was intended by the Regulations. Q.M.-S. Eden contended that he was at liberty to use the rest in any manner which would permit of his obtaining a better and steadier aim, the other party holding that the rifle itself or the left hand with the rifle in the palm thereof should be placed on the sand bag. As no local authorities seemed able to decide the point, the matter was referred to the A. A.-G. for Musketry in India for an expression of opinion. As it is a matter of some importance and interests to Volunteers I quote that Officer's decision:—

"The B. P. R. A. does not legislate specially as regards 'rests' nor would the Council consider any definition or application of the term necessary. It is rather a question of Musketry Regulations, and what is legitimate at a Rifle Meeting in default of any special definition or Rule having been published to the contrary on the terms of the match. A 'rest' is intended to assist the firer, and he is at liberty to make use of it to assist accuracy and steadiness of aim in any way he prefers. In military shooting 'rests' are generally associated with 'cover.' The question of the correct method of shooting from behind 'cover' is, however, another matter which, apparently, does not arise in this connection."

In accordance with this opinion, the Adjutant of the B. R. V. has ordered that from the remarks contained in the foregoing it would appear that Quartermaster-Sergeant Eden was justified in using the rests in the manner he did, and the prize has, therefore, been awarded to him.

THE MANŒUVRES.

The manœuvres commenced again to-day and were of a nature out of the ordinary. Representatives of the various Corps in Garrison, to the extent of about half the various units, were marched out to Pinaya, a village off the sixth mile on the Bangalore-Tumkur Road. The base of operations was about 200 yards from the road and facing Monelith hill, and targets representing the enemy were placed at varying distances from this base, in the valleys, on adjoining kopjes. These objectives consisted of iron-plates, screens, chatties, air balloons of various colours and shapes, etc. The manœuvres consisted of a series of fire-problems which had to be worked out by the detachments from each unit separately, the problem set being adapted to Cavalry or Infantry, as the case may be. There were present the Generals, H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore, numerous other spectators, and some ten Officers of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, who attended for instructional purposes, Colonel Moore, Colonel Gow, Captains Hume-Wright, Dunn and Barton, Lieutenants Davis, Baker and a few others.

Operations were timed to commence at 7-30, but there was some delay and it was two hours later before the first problem was propounded. The detachment of the 20th Deccan Horse opened the ball. The scheme was explained to the Officer in command, and five minutes were allowed each Commander to decide what he had to do to carry out the work set him. The whistle then sounded the "advance" and away they went. About a mile and a half was the extent to which the attacking Force could advance and a time limit was placed on them. After delivering the attack the detachment had to retire on its base. The 125th Napier's Rifles and other units followed, each carrying out a similar problem. The results of the shooting are not known. This part of the manœuvres took till past mid day, and so the programme, which was expected to be completed by 10 o'clock, had to be prolonged.

The last item on the programme was the trial of the new signalling apparatus invented by Colonel Stewart. This apparatus consists of a semaphore appliance, the arms working by a flap movement against a black-board, the back of which is painted in "invisible" colour. The arms are worked by a small lever which can be operated by a man lying down behind cover. The invisible face of the apparatus is turned towards the enemy and the machine is so fixed up that the arms work and are visible to those who are wanting information. The advantage of the machine is that signals can be sent to comparatively long distances by men who are under cover and who are therefore not exposed to the enemy's fire and have not got to fear the reading of their messages by the enemy. The instrument is said to be particularly useful in aiding the direction of Artillery fire. If a rising ground or a small "kopje" intervenes between the attacking Artillery and the enemy's position, signallers provided with this apparatus and range finder, etc., are sent out in, say, the direction of one of the flanks, perhaps to a distance of 3,000 yards from their Artillery and a similar distance from the enemy's position. Here, working under cover, they find the range to the enemy's position, and the distance from them to their Artillery, and signal up particulars of distance and angles of two sides of the triangle, and then by a simple mathematical calculation the Artillery Commander calculates the approximate distance of the direct line between him and his objective. He opens fire accordingly from behind the hill, the shell travelling over the intervening obstacle. The signaller marks the position of the shell and signals back the adjustment to be made and this enables the Artillery to do considerable damage to the enemy. The experiments with this apparatus had not commenced up 1 p.m., when I had to leave to get back to Bangalore.

I understand that the manoeuvres will be continued to-morrow and on Wednesday, and that it is being arranged that on the return of the troops to Bangalore on Thursday morning a scheme will be drawn up by which the B. R. Volunteers are to from a skeleton defending Force of Bangalore to resist the attack of the incoming Force, who are to be represented as the invaders of the City and Station.

COIMBATORE.

Coimbatore, 25th Jan.—The Border Regiment, the 75th Carnatic Infantry, and the 83rd Walajabad Light Infantry are now encamped in the Marudur valley, near Kanavolpalayam, for the purpose of the manœuvres, which commence to-day. The Border Regiment came into camp on the 16th inst. from Wellington, the 83rd W. L. I. from Cannanore on the 21st, and the 75th C. I. from Trichinopoly on the 23rd, all by special trains. The camp is surrounded on three sides by a range of hill, and the contending forces are encamped on opposite sides of a small stream. The site for the camp has been well chosen, and is situated six miles from the Karamadai Railway station. The manœuvres are expected to last a fortnight, after which the respective Battalions will move towards their original Stations, which they are expected to reach in another week.

The preliminary survey of the Pollachi-Podanur Railway, which the Coimbatore District Board has resolved to construct, has been finished. Mr. E. S. Lindsey, Acting Chief Engineer of the South Indian Railway, is now engaged in the survey of the Erode-Nanjungode Railway, with a branch from Sattyamangalam to Mettapollium, a distance of about 150 miles. This line is proposed to be constructed by Government, and will pass through the Hassanur Ghaut, which was for many years the commercial route into the Mysore plateau before the construction of the Madras and Mysore State Railways.

With reference to the recent collision of the down mail train from Madras with a mixed train, at the Pomidi Railway Station, I am informed that the only passenger in the mail train who was injured, subsequently died at the Salem Hospital. The case against the Stationmaster of Pomidi is being enquired into by Mr. H. G Gharpuray, I. C. S., the Head Assistant Magistrate of Tirupatur.

TWO CO OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

I have much pleasure in reporting the successful working of two Rural Co-operative Banks in the District. The Chennimalai and Pudupalayam Rural Societies were started about the end of 1907 and the audit reports on their accounts, which cover only a period of five months in each case show that these Societies, though in their infancy, have accomplished much in the direction of helping poor agiculturists and saving them from the clutches of the usurious money-lender. There are nearly a hundred members in each of the above Societies, and their share capital is Rs. 2,000 with an unlimited liability. The Madras Central Bank has lent them each Rs. 4,000 at 7·5 per cent. interest which sum has been lent out to the members of the Societies at a slightly higher rate and on substantial security, thus pre-prevnting the members from borrowing at cent. per cent. interest in many cases. The accounts are reported to have been well kept, and the Report of the Registrar shows that the Societies are working satisfactorily, their executive officers sparing no pains to make the undertakings as successful as possible.

KADUR.

Kadur 24th Jan.—There has been a good deal of fever and pneumonia about, and cholera is reported from Sullebile. Great care should now be exercised in segregating the infected village.

It is proposed to hold a combined Rifle Meeting for the whole Corps at the end of April or early in May, and also a Race Meeting under Calcutta Turf Club Rules.

Fortunately the Christmas rain was not enough to do coffee much harm beyond causing some ripe fruit to drop off. Prospects for the ensuing year are good if leaf disease holds off, for spike is developing well. Picking is nearly over and crop in most cases is up to estimate. Many agents are arriving from the West Coast and the coffee market is brisk.

It is satisfactory to note that Government have issued orders that Sloyd work is to be started in all Government educational institutions.

The General Assistant Commissioner, Mr. B. Venkoba Rao, has gone on leave, and Mr. Raghunatha Rao Sahib is acting in his place.

The Executive Engineer, Mr. H. J. Molloy, resumed charge of this District for a short time, but he has now been transferred to Hassan.

The District and Sessions Junge, Mr. R. B. Plumer, opened the Sessions at Chickmaglur on the 11th instant. There were two cases, in both of which the prosecution failed to make good the charge and the accused were acquitted.

An inspection was made of the Munsiff's Court, when the work of the past twelve months was scrutinised with particular attention to that of the process department, in which considerable room for improvement exists. It is understood that a scheme to ensure more regular check by the Munsiffs and Deputy Nazirs over the work of each process peon and amin is under the consideration of the District Judge. In the meantime, it is satisfactory to learn that the present Munsiff, Mr. J. Krishnaiengar, has promised to give the department his special attention.

There was a good deal of rain at the end of December, but not enough to benefit the tanks or wells. Arrangements have now been made to open the State forests for the free grazing of cattle, and the Yemmededdi Kaval is affording relief to many famished herds.

Grain is still selling at very high rates in the bazaars. At the last shandy the Deputy Commissioner and the Municipality endeavoured to arrange for uniform prices, but their efforts were met with opposition, for the ryots held back and would not bring their new produce in.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. K. R. Sreenivasa Iyengar, has returned from "Jamabandi," which lasted about two months. He enquired into the state of the crops and the condition of the people throughout the District, and is about to start relief works where necessary.

The sandalwood sales this season have been very poor. The Forest Department fixed high reserve prices and in consequence only about 50 tons were disposed of at the "Koti" at Chickmaglur.

Probably on account of the scarcity of water, tiger and panther have been coming into the towns with unusual audacity.

Marked improvement in the main provincial roads is noticeable, thanks to the energetic work of the District Engineer, Mr. R. G. Navaratna, who, in spite of the shortage of water, has got a most creditable amount of work done. It now remains for him to turn his attention to the less frequented highways.

It is proposed to start a tonga service between Chickmaglur and Koppa, via Balehonur and Sullebile. This is an outlying part of the District, far from the railway, and such a service should prove a boon to many. The planters are prepared to guarantee a certain amount if the service is also used for the Transport of mails. It would be well for the promoters, if the scheme is to be a success, to establish a uniform scale of charges for European and Indian alike, and not, as is now the practice on the Kadur and Chickmaglur road, for Europeans to be charged Rs. 9 for special tongas, for which, it is understood, Indians only pay Rs. 4.

DELHI.

Jan. 25.—Delhi has been full for the last few days. In January the tourist tide reaches its highest point and in addition to the usual influx of globe trotters at this time of the year, there have been numerous visitors in connection with the celebration of the Jubilee of the 18th P.W.O. Tiwana Lancers. This fine regiment was raised by Captain F. H. Smith in 1858 as the 2nd Regiment of Mahratta Horse. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining sufficient really reliable Mahrattas a squadron of Jats was introduced, which was later augmented by Punjabis transferred from the "Tiwana Horse." In 1861 the Mahratta designation was discarded and the regiment was known as the 18th Bengal Cavalry. Some ten years later Tiwanas from near the Salt Range were enlisted and one troop of Jats was absorbed. In 1885 the fourth squadron was added, and the following year the regiment became the 18th Bengal Lancers, retaining this appellation for twenty years, when their title was altered to that of the Prince of Wales' Own Tiwana Lancers, His Royal Highness being appointed the Colonel-in-Chief. During the one day spent in Aligarh by the royal visitors, the Tiwana Lancers specially halted there on their way to Delhi and gave a display of trick-riding and tent-pegging. His Royal Highness greatly admired the magnificent horsemanship for which the regiment is justly celebrated. He showed a keen and pleasurable interest, and presented a hunting knife with the royal insignia to Duffadar Misri Khan. The Duffadar has permission to wear this token of princely appreciation with his uniform. The regiment as a whole, and in the persons of individual officers and men, has gained distinction on many a hard-fought field on the Frontier as well as in Afghanistan, South Africa, China, Tibet and Somaliland.

The 18th was an appropriate date to inaugurate the events marking the jubilee. In the morning the regiment paraded in full strength on the Amphitheatre maidan under the command of Colonel Pirie. Major-General Eccles Nixon, C. B., commanding the 7th, (Meerut) Division was at the saluting point, accompanied by Brigadier-General Peyton, D.S.O., commanding the Meerut Cavalry Brigade. The Lieutenant-Governor was present, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen also were interested spectators.

Rain has been badly wanted, and naturally chose the most unwelcome moment for its appearance. The showers on Monday afternoon were fortunately slight, and did not much interfere with the garden party on the west lawn of Circuit House. Occasional enforced retreats to the spacious tent reminded people of similar entertainments in England where "al fresco" parties are so often spoilt by a sudden downpour. We in India are accustomed to a more trustworthy clerk of the weather and resent climatic vagaries. Sir Louis Dane, who was among the guests, kindly suggested an adjournment to Circuit House, but the rain was never too heavy to render the shelter of the marquee ineffectual. Many beautiful dresses were worn notwithstanding the unpropitious atmospheric conditions.

Continued rain the next day made the prospects of polo somewhat doubtful. The afternoon, however, turned out fairly fine and many people watched, the match, which was between the Regimental Team for 1909, and another team from the regiment calling themselves the "Umedwars." Messrs, Howells and R. Marsh, Captain Fitzgerald, (replacing Mr. Mills), and Ressaldar Mewaz Khan, were much too strong for their opponents. Messrs. A. H. Brooke, A. Brooke, Bray and Gwatkin struggled gallantly to minimise inevitable defeat, and succeeded in scoring two goals against the eight secured by their antagonists. Colonel Pirie and Mr. Mills acted as the umpires.

At night took place the Ball, which is the best Delhi has seen, or is likely to see, for a long time, with the exception of Viceregal dances on State occasions, such as the Coronation Durbar. The ballroom was draped tent-wise with red and white, the regimental colours, lances with fluttering pennons were effectively grouped and flowers and foliage tastefully arranged. The whole Club from iiluminated roof to decorated vestibule was transformed as by the touch of a fairy's wand. Supper was served in the ladies' reading room, and was a triumph of culinary art. The splendid plate and trophies of many kinds were displayed to advantage, among these was noticeable the exquisitely sharped large silver ewer presented by General Richardson, C.B., to his old comrades-in-arms at Aligarh during the Royal visit. The Lieutenant-Governor appeared to enjoy himself immensely. Another distinguished guest was the Hon. Malik Umar Hayat Khan, C. I. E., the Chief of Tiwana. As an Hony. Lieutenant in the corps he wore the regimental uniform with a white "puggree" tied in the characteristic frontier style. At the garden party he wore a gorgeous coat of blue velvet richly worked with gold, and at the sports a similar garment of yellow velvet. He speaks English well, and has done good service to Government, especially in connection with the recent visit of the Amir of Afghanistan.

Wednesday found the indefatigable and hospitable Tiwanas entertaining all Delhi on the Amphitheatre maidan. The performances of such marvellous horsemen as the regiment boasts of are more than usually interesting. A camel race was a novelty and proved exciting, especially when one huge lumbering beast fell over on his side. Luckily the rider was unhurt and soon again got astride of his ungainly mount. A beautiful horse, belonging to the Tiwana Malik, was exhibited by one of his men. The animal did circus tricks which bore witness to his own courage and intelligence as well as to the patience and skill of his trainer. This addition to the programme was a surprise to everyone except Colonel Pirie by whose courtesy it was, of course, introduced. The graceful rider and his splendid steed formed a picture fit to illustrate some romantic episode in a book of Eastern poetry. Want of time caused the abandonment of the Balaclava melee, but the other items of a long programme were well contested. Of mounted events the feats of horsemanship and waterfall tent-pegging were particularly admired. Daffadar Bhula Khan won the prize for the former, the latter was not a competition. The Smeaton tent-pegging Challenge Cup went to Left Half "D." Squadron. In the tug of-war the representative of the one Sikh squadron were far too good for their Mahomedan comrades. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Pirie, General Nixon presenting medals for good conducts and meritorious service to camel "sowars," Mangal Singh and Sunder Singh. All our hosts and hostesses must be weary in, if not of, well doing, however, glad they may be to know that their celebration of the regimental jubilee has been such an unqualified success.

By kind permission of Colonel Davidson the Agent of the Gramaphone Company, gave an exhibition of an improved instrument, called the "Auxetophone," at the Club last evening. A large number of people came and enjoyed the excellent music, the records included operatic selections rendered by such world-famous artistes as Melba, Eames, Tetrazzini, Edward Lloyd, and Caruso; the volume of sound and clarity of tone were remarkable.

We are looking forward next week to a Variety Entertainment by the Crofton-Wilmers assisted by local amateurs, the Bachelors' Ball, and Mrs. Adie's "At Home."

PEOPLE who know something about journalism often wonder whether it is posible that all the miscellaneous native newspapers in India are run at a profit. Here, says the "Civil and Military Gazette," is some first-hand information on the subject from an Indian Editor who speaks too feelingly not to be speaking sincerely, we need not mention names:—"With this number the journal enters its fourth year of existence. Being opposed to popular prejudices it has failed to secure popular sympathy and the want of support has told heavily on its funds, its income from its annual subscriptions which is very low has not even covered its ordinary expenses. There are men of such an honest nature in our country that after receiving the journal for the whole year when last month it was sent to them per V.-P. P. in order to realise its dues for the last year, they were good enough to refuse and return it."

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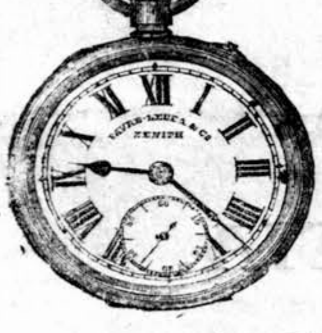

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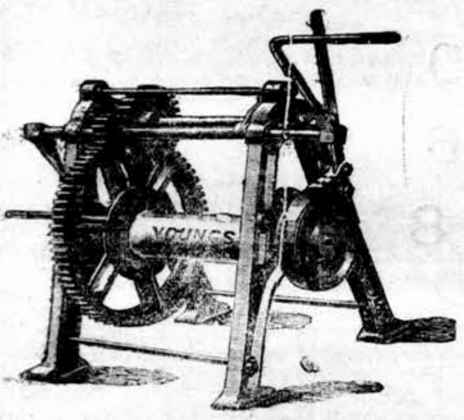

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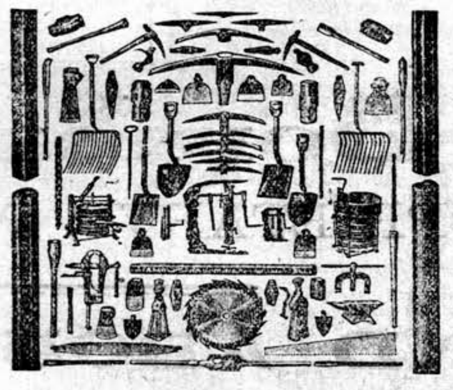

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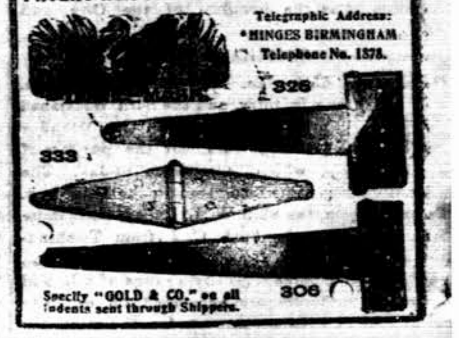

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